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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1864. { NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864. }

[illegible] ascertained that traitors in our midst [illegible] habit of communicating information to [illegible] through our lines on the White Oak River and [illegible] crossing of these lines, except by permission [illegible] these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers [illegible] out-posts of this command will arrest [illegible] to these Headquarters all persons infringing this [illegible].

By command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.
[illegible] 28 tf

TO RENT CHEAP.

ON [illegible] DAY of the November Term of Bladen [illegible] Court, I will rent to the highest bidder, for [illegible] months, that large and commodious Building in [illegible] known as the "[illegible]arter Hotel," together [illegible] houses connected therewith. Store, Offices, [illegible] and a large and productive Vegetable Garden.

[illegible] and others living in Wilmington who desire [illegible] without having to pay ruinous rent [illegible] from the rude alarms of war, a rare opportunity [illegible] Elizabethtown is a quiet, healthy village, [illegible] River, about midway between [illegible] and Fayetteville. The building will accommodate [illegible] families.

[illegible] to obtain further particulars, or to rent [illegible] November, may address me at Gravelly [illegible] N. C., or my Attorney, Jno. A. Richardson, Elizabethtown.

ELISHA J. ANDERS.
[illegible] 194—1-2t*

NOTICE.

ON [illegible], the 27th day of October next, at the [illegible] of the late Richard J. Player, I will sell [illegible] his crop of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes [illegible] set of Farming implements, Cattle, [illegible] and Saddle, Hogs, Sheep, Bees, Gums, and [illegible] tedious to mention.

SAM'L PLAYER, Adm'r.
[illegible] 2-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible] having qualified as administrator [illegible] of Timothy Savage deceased [illegible] having claims against the estate [illegible] settlement and those indebted to [illegible] payment.

HENRY SAVAGE, Admr.
[illegible] 196t—2 2t.

[illegible] COUNTY AGENT TAX IN KIND, }
[illegible], N. C., Oct. 1, 1864. }

[illegible] IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

M[illegible] HALL will receive Tax in Kind, at River [illegible] Town Creek; Mr. Jordan Woolard at Bank [illegible] Smithville, and a few days at Shallotte [illegible]. Farmers must bring in all they have [illegible] being the estimate to get a receipt on, as I [illegible] Parties for paying, will have [illegible].

J. H. T[illegible]FES,
County Agent Brunswick Co.
24&2-3t

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT. 6, 1864.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD having been appointed to [illegible] control of the department of the Southwest, we [illegible] that the ill-feeling which has prevailed to some [illegible] throughout all that section of the Confederacy, [illegible] especially in Georgia and East Tennessee, [illegible] allowed to pass away. We are willing to [illegible] to General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON all the credit to [illegible] that distinguished soldier may be entitled, but [illegible] be evident to all that where two persons ride [illegible] one must ride behind, and if General JOHNSTON [illegible], or President DAVIS on the other, [illegible] be expected to yield, we think that the former [illegible] to yield to the Constitutionally elected head [illegible] executive government of the Confederate States. [illegible], however, that the less feeling of rivalry [illegible] may exist between any leading members of the [illegible] or the army of the Confederate States, [illegible] is their harmony of feeling and identity [illegible] interest the better. We cannot afford to [illegible] by any unharmony among ourselves.

[illegible] informed us yesterday that our army [illegible] SHERMAN'S rear, and we have no doubt such report [illegible] main correct. If, as it is understood, [illegible] forces have concentrated at Marietta, the enemy [illegible] must be effectually cut off. In this event [illegible] will be forced to move out of Atlanta either [illegible] backward. Marietta is about 25 miles [illegible] Atlanta, and north of the Chattahoochee [illegible]. A few days will in all probability develope [illegible] events in Georgia, and perhaps in Virginia.

[illegible] Valley of Virginia the news is cheering, [illegible] hope it may continue so until EARLY [illegible] SHERIDAN over the Potomac.

All was quiet around Petersburg yesterday.

[illegible] "State Journal" of the 5th inst., [illegible] is again in the possession of reliable information [illegible] the yellow fever is raging in Newbern with [illegible]. We learn that Mr. JAMES W. BRYAN, [illegible] of Newbern and long a distinguished [illegible] of his State, and also his wife have fallen victims [illegible] ravages. We learn further (says the Journal) that some six or more persons who went to Newbern by [illegible] flag of truce, have received a passport from [illegible] to pass beyond Lincoln's dominions, and, [illegible] *—dutch spout.*

We publish to-day two speeches made by President [illegible] to the Legislature of Alabama, the other [illegible] of the people at Augusta. These speeches [illegible] rising, and require no introductory [illegible] us to call the reader's attention to them. [illegible] President takes a hopeful view of the present situation [illegible] at the same time shows the necessity of [illegible] capable of bearing arms being at the front, [illegible] his whole duty for his bleeding country.

The Petersburg *Express*, of the 3d inst., concludes its article on the fights of last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, around that city, as follows:

Our losses during the last three day's fighting in this vicinity, will not exceed five hundred from all causes. [illegible] surprisingly small. On the other hand, the Yankee [illegible] is known to have been large—but little less, if any, [illegible] five thousand, including prisoners.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, who has been speaking in Western Pennsylvania, reports that the Union men will carry Pennsylvania by fifty thousand in November.

Too Late Regrets.

[illegible] which agonizes us most in every grave hillock [illegible] thought, Ah! how much would I have loved thee, [illegible] had I but known thy death before hand. [illegible] not one of us can take the hand of a corpse and say, [illegible] image, I have at least sweetened thy fleeting [illegible] I never gave thy faded heart anything but [illegible] pure joy!"—as we all, when at length time, [illegible] winter, without love, have beautified [illegible] must step with useless sighs up to the forms [illegible] by the earthfall of the grave, and [illegible] that I can no longer possess you and love [illegible] I am better and gentler! alas! that good bosom [illegible] hollow and broken is, and no longer con[illegible] which I would now love better and gladden [illegible] than before." What is left to us but a vain sorrow, a dumb repentance and unceasing bitter tears? [illegible] my children, something better is left us, a warmer [illegible] love towards every soul that we [illegible] *—Jean Paul Richet.*

HOTEL PRICES IN WASHINGTON.—Artemus Ward says: "I went to Washington and put up at a leading hotel, where, seeing the landlord, I accosted him with, 'How d'ye do, Squire?' 'Fifty cents,' was his reply. '[illegible]?' 'Half a dollar. We charge twenty five cents for lookin' at the landlord, and fifty for speakin' to him. If you want supper, a boy will show you the dining room for twenty five cents. Your bein' in the [illegible] will cost you a dollar to be shown up there.' 'How much do you ax a man for breathin' in this [illegible] tavern?' said I. 'Ten cents a breath,' was the reply.

From the Appeal, Montgomery.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' ADDRESS TO THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

In compliance with the unanimous request of both branches, President Davis addressed the Legislature now in session in this city, yesterday afternoon. At the hour named—one o'clock—the two houses were assembled in joint convention in the hall of the House, which was filled to overflowing by the addition of a large concourse of ladies and citizens. The President was warmly greeted by the audience when he entered the hall, and eloquently welcomed to Alabama, in whose fair capitol he first assumed the cares and responsibilities of his exalted position, by the speaker of the House, when he promptly responded in an address occupying an hour and ten minutes in its delivery, and elicited from those assembled frequent outbursts of approval.

We regret the absence of a competent reporter on this occasion, as the remarks were of a character that would have made it profitable to have spread them before the whole country. And deprived, of facilities to make notes, as we were owing to the dense crowd, we must content ourselves with only brief allusions to the most important points treated of, necessarily omitting much that was listened to appreciatively.

After a few preliminary remarks, the President alluded to the fact that almost in the very spot he then stood, he had assumed the cares of the position he held. This step, he averred, was made against his own wishes. He then felt that his military teachings and experience had perhaps better fitted him for the field, and that, recognizing his services to be due the country in her struggle, which he foresaw would be a long and bitter one, that position was preferred. His political life, too, had been one of antagonisms, necessarily so from the earnestness of his temperament, which led him to persistently adhere to ideas once determined to be right and proper; consequently he doubted his ability to lose sight of past differences, and do justice to all who were involved in the struggle for the independence of their native land. But former political adversaries as well as friends, chose to disregard his earnest and candid importunities; they called him to the work, and its performance was undertaken. That any favoritism had been shown, or injustice done, to any one, through the impulse of the heart, was solemnly disavowed. Errors of judgment might have been made, but such were allotted to humanity, without subjecting it to be accused of criminality.

Reference was made to the present status of the Confederacy, as compared with that existing when it was formed, particularly with regard to our ability to continue a war. Then we had no armies trained as now to the duties of the soldier. True, when it became apparent a bloody struggle was, through the madness and folly of those from whom we only desired a peaceful separation, inevitable, our people did not lag. On the contrary the government was overwhelmed with applications from organizations to enter the service, from one end of the land to the other; but, unfortunately we were without an adequate supply of arms. These had to be supplied, and it was only accomplished after surmounting the greatest obstacles. We were deficient in ammunition, and without either the material from which it could be manufactured, or the facilities to make it. Steadily, however, the efforts of the government had been directed to remedy every disability. The government had no money, and no credit, and therefore had to rely upon the resources of its own people principally. Notwithstanding all this, to day it could be truly asserted that we were in better condition to successfully combat our foes than at the inception of the war. We had a credit that served to answer our home intercourse, where our wants were supplied; we had ammunition beyond the possibility of a future scarcity, and we have arms to serve all who were capable of bearing them, and might be called upon to do so.

An earnest appeal was made that the whole country should be at once placed on a war footing, and the Legislature exhorted to second the efforts and recommendations of Gov. Watts. Georgia, the mother of Alabama and Mississippi, was seriously threatened by an unscrupulous invader, before whom an army concentrated for her protection had been compelled to retire through weakness numerically; and now, when her homes continued to some extent at the mercy of the enemy, she called upon her daughters for aid. That she should implore in vain, to either Mississippians or Alabamians, was not to be believed. To help, was a sacred duty that could not be shirked. And, if Alabama wished to preserve her own fields from being overrun, and hearthstones from despoliation, her sons should flock to the front of battle—go to aid in keeping the enemy from further advancing, and finally drive him back to his own soil. Lincoln would go on to fill up his armies by draft, the purchase of sound substitutes and the importation of foreign mercenaries. We must meet them.

The Confederate Government, in the exercise of its legitimate powers has raised armies, and had continued to keep up their strength by the voluntary action of a patriotic people to a great extent, and finally by conscription. It had made exemptions from its own service, but it was not intended this should relieve a single city from the duty he owed his State. The latter, therefore, was omnipotent to call upon all her children, and this the Legislature was urged to do speedily. The whole strength was needed now—now was the accepted time; and if the people responded to the emergency as promptly as their own safety demanded, a glorious and early result will be witnessed.

The Legislature was also recommended to take some steps to return deserters and absentees that could be found. The people, too, could aid in this work and should do so by not only frowning upon all delinquents, but also by pointing them out to the officials detailed to secure their return to their commands. The astonishing declaration made that if Gen. Hood's army had *one-half* its absentees at the front it would now be able to strike a blow that would drive Sherman far back to his masters within the next thirty days, should arouse vigorous action in this matter.

Alluding to the military situation, the President said there was no cause for despondency. In the far west our arms had been everywhere victorious; partial success had given the foe Mobile harbor, but the city was deemed safe; at Charleston the enemy had been thwarted; in Virginia the gallant army of the wise and good Lee continued to stand as a wall of living fire to oppose the designs of their enemies, and as that army had never yet succumbed, the greatest confidence was entertained that it never would—in Georgia, too, a bright ray of hope was visible. The gallant army of Hood was not only in position to flank Alabama for her safety, but also, if supported as it could and should be, to operate with success in ridding the Empire State of her invaders.

The idea of reconstruction was not entertained by the government, and if, said the President, there is a single individual within the boundaries of the Confederacy who did entertain it, the least harsh thing that could be said of him is that he is on the wrong side of the dividing line. Peace was desired by all, prayed for by all; was prayed for by the mothers of the land in their closets, and by the soldiers in the field; but hitherto all attempts to inaugurate peace had failed. And now, Mr. Lincoln only offered us peace upon terms of the most abject submission. The disregard of all the rights of the sovereign State, the abolishment of our most cherished institutions, and the confiscation of our property, are the terms tendered now. To this the government and the armies responded, we will only have peace upon the basis of the recognition of our independence, absolute and complete, and the unanimous entertainment of this sentiment was urged upon and expected of the people.

Any idea of aid from abroad need not be entertained.—The people of England probably might sympathize with us, as might the people of other powers, and the French Emperor might entertain friendly views towards us, but the neutral policy of Europe would control them all to non-interference. We must, therefore, rely upon ourselves, and with the blessings of Heaven showered upon our cause, because it is a struggle for the right, we must succeed.

Glowing tributes were paid to our armies the ladies and the people en masse, for the sacrifices all had made and were yet making. Other points were also touched upon, but we have neither time nor space to allude to these at present. We regret, also, our inability to do more than allude in this imperfect manner to the address. It was listened to attentively by the members, to whom it was principally directed, and we have no doubt its cheering words and earnest recommendations will not be forgotten.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH AT AUGUSTA.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather an immense concourse of ladies, citizens and soldiers assembled at the South Carolina Railroad depot to hear the speech of our President and bid him a parting farewell prior to his departure for Virginia. The hour appointed for the delivery of the address was four o'clock, but long before that hour a steady stream of carriages and pedestrians flowed towards the depot. At half past four o'clock, the President's carriage drove up to the stand. Mr. Davis had to walk about twenty yards before he could get to the centre of the platform. He had scarcely alighted from his carriage when his pathway was beset by a throng of ladies, struggling to catch a glimpse of him or kiss his hand. Finally he succeeded in reaching the point aimed at, amid the vociferous cheers of the entire assemblage.

The President made his appearance, accompanied by Gens. Beauregard, Hardee, Cobb, and a number of other officers, and on being introduced by Mayor May amid enthusiastic cheers, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens of Georgia:

At the moment of leaving your State, after having come hither to learn the exact truth as to the late military operations here, I go away much more confident than when I came. I have been to the army and return imbued with the thought that they are as fully ready, now as ever to meet the enemy, and that if all who are absent will return, and those owing service will go, thirty suns will not set before no foot of an invader will press the soil of Georgia.

Never before was I so confident that energy, harmony and determination would rid the country of its enemy and give to the women of the land that peace their good deeds have so well deserved.

Those who see no hope now, who have lost confidence, are to me like those of whose distorted vision it is said they behold spots upon the sun. Such are the croakers who seem to forget the battles that have been won and the men who have fought, who forget that in the magnitude of those battles and the heroism of those men this struggle exceeds all that history records. We commenced the fight without an army, without a navy, without arsenals, without mechanics, without money and without credit. Four years we have stemmed the tide of invasion and to-day are stronger than when the war began; better able now than ever to repulse the vandal who is seeking our overthrow. Once we imported the commonest articles of daily use and brought in from beyond our borders even bread and meat. Now the State of Georgia alone produces food enough not only for her own people and the army within it, but feeds, too, the army of Virginia. Once we had no arms and could receive no soldiers but those who came to us armed. Now we have arms for all and are begging men to bear them—this city of Augusta alone produces more powder than the army can burn—all things are fair and this Confederacy is not yet in the familiar parlance of the croaker, "played out," as those declare who spread their own despondency over the whole body politic. (voice in the crowd, beyond doubt that of a Hibernian, "Three cheers for the Confederacy," which were vociferously given.)

From the accents of that voice, my friend, I see that you have come into this country from one that has itself lost its liberty, and you may well exclaim three cheers for the Confederacy upon whose success now alone depends the existence of constitutional liberty in the world. We are fighting for that principle, upon us depends its last hope. The Yankees in endeavoring to coerce the States have lost that heirloom of their fathers, and the men of the South alone must sustain it.

Ours is not a revolution. We were a free and independent people in States that had the right to make a better Government when they saw fit. They sought to infringe upon the rights we had and we only instituted a new government on the basis of those rights. We are not engaged in a Quixotic fight for the rights of man; our struggle is for inherited rights and who would surrender them? Let every paper guaranty possible be given and who would submit? From the grave of many a fallen hero the blood of the slain would cry out against such a peace with the murderers.—The women of the land driven from their homes, the children lacking food; old age hobbling from the scenes of its youth; the fugitives, forced to give way to the Yankee oppressor and now hiding in your railroads, all proclaim a sea of blood that freemen cannot afford to bridge. There is but one thing to which we can accede—separate State Independence. Some there are who speak of reconstruction with slavery maintained, but are there any who would thus measure rights by property? God forbid. Would you see that boy with a peach bloom on his cheek grow up a serf—never to tread the path of honour unless he light the torch at the funeral pyre of his country? Would you see the fair daughters of the land given over to the brutality of the Yankees?

If any imagine this would not be so, let him look to the declarations of Mr. Lincoln, the terms he offers; let him read the declarations of the Northern press; let him note the tone of the Northern people, and he will see there is nothing left for us but separate independence.

Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home? That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned, we will be recognized, and not till then.

We must do our duty, and that duty is this: Every man able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are fighting for existence and by fighting alone can independence be gained. Georgia is now invaded. She is calling for succor, and he who from Alabama, from Mississippi, from South Carolina, rushes to her aid—strikes when he strikes for her a blow for his own home and family. Our Confederate States must lean one upon the other for mutual support. We are as the poet has said:

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

One part must rush to the support of the other. We must beat Sherman, we must march into Tennessee—there we will draw from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give.

Words will not now avail. You must consult your hearts, perform more than the law can exact, yield as much as freemen can give, and all will be well. With peace and freedom a glorious career opens for these Confederate States. Relieved from class legislation, free from tax—indirect it is true, but imposed by your rulers for twenty years past—no longer subject to Northern speculators, grinders of the faces of the poor, and deniers of the rights of men, you will stand forward in the brightest of futures.

On each of the former occasions when I was in this State of Georgia on my way to the army, that army was on the soil of other States, and this only at this visit that this is the battle field. I trust that this will not be long so, and that Providence may soon take the war beyond her borders. I trust too, that our hearts are fixed on following the enemy in his retreat, and then if revolutions come they will come in such form alone we can entertain.

Till then we can have no peace, and yet does any one suppose this government is anxious for war? Some have spoken of the Executive, and declared that Executive hardness and pride of opinion was opposed to any negotiations. Those who think so must imagine me more or less than man. Do they not suppose I have wept over the wounded soldier borne from the field to tell of those who there lay lifeless; that I have not lamented the loss of property by our good and great men; that I have not mourned over the lives that have been offered up? My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time I have repeated efforts to that end, but never, never have I sought it on any other basis than independence. (Enthusiastic applause) But do I expect it? Yes, I do. (Renewed cheering)

Brave men have done well before against greater odds than ours, and when were men ever braver?

We will achieve it. How many sacrifices it may take I cannot tell, but I believe that a just God looks upon our cause as holy, and that of our enemy as iniquitous. He may chastise us for our offences, but in so doing He is preparing us, and in His good Providence will assist us and never desert the right.

And you my fair country women, whose past gives assurance of what you will do in the future; you who have clothed the soldier, and sent him forth to battle, who have hung upon the rear of the armies, and ever stood ready to succor the wounded; who have lined the ways to minister to the feeble and pointed the dying to Heaven. You too, have done your duty. You have given up all. You have sent your husbands your fathers, your sons to the army but you must do more. You must use your influence to send all to the front, and form a public opinion that shall make the skulker a marked man, and leave him no house wherein he can shelter. And you, young ladies, who are yet to marry, let me tell you that when the choice comes between a one armed or one legged soldier and one who has grown fat on extortion at home, choose rather to cling to the armless sleeve.

There are some I know who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been bought in market rather than impressed—that the armies could have been filled by volunteering rather than by conscription, and yet I look upon the latter as the more just. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries; why should not all fight your battles. My opinion on this subject has not changed. I believed and believe now it is just, that it would have been better had it been the policy from the beginning of the war, and I endorse it in all its length and breadth and depth.

Besides, however, these forces we have others. For this the reserves have been organized, and on these and on the disabled soldiers who, faithful to the last, will fight though they cannot march—the defence of this city of Augusta must rest. When your line shall have been completed these forces can hold Augusta against any force but a large army, and when that comes, a large army will be at liberty to meet it, and such an army you shall have. (Great applause)

Some there are too who never set a squadron in the field who yet proffer their advice. They can plan in their closets the campaign of a general, and write the State papers of an executive. I do no gainsay their wisdom, but let them go to the front and there give us the benefit of their services. (Laughter.)

Why criticise a general or rail at the Executive? They have ventured all, and everything they have is dependent on they result. Their honor, their reputation, their future is at stake. If you are assured of their good intent, their steady labor, their constant effort, why destroy confidence in them by railing? In proportion as they err should they be treated with leniency. In proportion as the Executive is purblind should criticism be friendly and error be pointed out calmly. So far as they fall short, just so far do they need support.

Two of these gentlemen who crossed this floor with me you have cheered, and you have cheered them because you respect those who have freely ventured their lives in your defence. One is Georgia's own son—the hero of many hard fought fields—your own good and true Hardee.—(Cheers.) Hardee who as a captain approved himself early a brave and brilliant soldier, and who now goes from one post of duty to another, who leaving the army above goes to make good the defence of Savannah against your foe.

The other Beauregard (cheers) goes to share the toils, the fortunes, the misfortunes, if it be so, of the army in Georgia. He goes with a single purpose to serve wherever I direct, asking no particular place, desiring no special command but in the spirit that made a general a corporal, go where I say and so going I trust he goes not to bleed but to conquer, (great applause)

With these hopes I go to Virginia. Late reverses there have been exaggerated by the telegraph, and the tide of glory is now setting in our favor. Forrest has disposed of the enemy that held him in check so long, and is now going up the river sweeping onward toward the North, gaining victory after victory, conquering and to conquer.

Be of good cheer. In homely phrase, put your shoulder to the wheel, and work while it is day.

With this stirring peroration, and a few parting words as to the necessity of defeating the two main Yankee armies before the new levies could come in from the draft, and the duty of Georgia to feed the armies and helpless refugees, his Excellency brought his remarks to a close amid enthusiastic applause.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S SPEECH.

General Beauregard being loudly called for, came forward as soon as the music had ceased, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. For a few moments, the gallant soldier stood motionless and silent, the cynosure of all eyes, and then as the crowd hushed into perfect stillness, proceeded to return his thanks for the kind reception tendered him—a reception, however, he could not but think more a homage to the cause than a compliment personal to himself. After the eloquent speech of the President, he would not attempt more than a few words, but in these he would say that he was ready to go wherever the President should see fit to order him, and to fight the enemy on every single foot of ground. He had fired, he continued, the first gun at Fort Sumter, and hoped he should live long enough to fire the last. [Tremendous cheering.] In war we must expect occasional reverses—lately some had befallen us—but with our people presenting one solid front to the enemy, success must be ours. He could not believe there was any so base as to be a slave to the Yankee, and for himself he would say he would sooner lay down his life, see his family perish, and his property lost forever than live to see his country under Yankee rule. [Enthusiastic applause.]

GENERAL HARDEE'S SPEECH.

Amid loud cries for him, succeeded by cheers at his appearance, Gen. Hardee proceeded to say, he was (turning to the President) no orator as Brutus was [applause,] and could not make much of a speech, nor did he take the warm welcome he had met, preferring to believe with Gen. Beauregard, it was more the due of the gallant men he had so lately commanded. Some curiosity might be felt as to how things were going on at the front, and that curiosity, he having just come from there, he would endeavor to satisfy. The General then proceeded to give a *resume* of the operations attendant on the fall of Atlanta, and concluded by saying he had had a conversation with the General commanding, a short time before his departure, in which that officer had told him that on Tuesday next (to-day) he hoped to lay his claws on the State Road, and having once fixed them there, it was not his intention to let them loose their hold. In closing, Gen. Hardee also declared it was not our fault, only our misfortune, that at Jonesboro we were unsuccessful, and that now, though few would think so, he could declare that Macon, Augusta and Montgomery were far better covered by the present position of the army than before. [Applause.]

GENERAL COBB.

At the conclusion of General Hardee's remarks, Major-General Cobb was called for, and coming forward, made some very humorous remarks to the immense delectation of the crowd, who greeted the orator's *bon mots* with loud applause, and even when he had finished, seemed to regret he should have brought his speech to a sudden close.

At the conclusion of General Cobb's speech, the President, accompanied by General Hardee and *suite*, entered the cars, and amid the cheers of the people and music by the band, took his departure for the capital.

The Duke of Brunswick Again.

The Duke of Brunswick, who, for years, has occupied in this city a great big, ugly home, which he makes uglier by having it painted from top to bottom in some glaring color or other—green, red or blue—and which is defended by locks, bolts and bars, as if it were a prison—saying nothing of alarm bells set in motion by secret springs in such a manner that a stranger, not knowing how to direct his steps, creates a tremendous chatter—this duke is about to fulfil his long announced design of leaving Paris definitely and of taking up his residence in Holland. He would have gone before this if he could have got a purchaser for his hideous mansion—a mansion, by the way, which, sovereign prince though he be, scarcely anybody has ever entered as a visitor. He, of course, takes with him his diamonds, which are worth millions; his wigs, which are as black as jet, and his rouge, which is the reddest to be found anywhere, as all Parisians who have seen his cheeks gleaming on the Boulevard can testify.

The reason why he quit Paris, albeit to a man in his position it must be the pleasantest, or at all events the least disagreeable town to live in of all Europe is one which shows his character in a disagreeable light. He has, it appears, an illegitimate daughter of English birth, to whom he gave an excellent education, and for whom he undertook to provide in a manner suitable to his rank. But after she had grown to woman's estate, she offended him by marrying a French gentleman of a pedigree much larger than his rent roll; and she further offended him by quitting the Protestant for the Catholic religion. He accordingly stopped her supplies. She bore the deprivation as well as she could for a time, but regard for her children made her entreat him to give her an annual allowance. He refused to give her one farthing. She brought an action against him. He employed all the means which wealth allowed to delay a definite decision on the writ, but the time approaches in which it must be given and he sees that it will go against him. He, however, is determined not to pay, and so he breaks up his establishment in France, sells his house and other real property, and goes away. The judgment which his unfortunate daughter may get will not be worth the paper on which it is written—he will have nothing to seize.—*Paris Letter.*

From the Confederate Union.

Mrs. Lucy Williams—Morgan's Betrayer.

BY AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Perhaps it would be pleasing to your readers to give a few facts concerning the creature that was bold and base enough to betray the chivalrous Morgan. He, who, instead of imitating their Butlers and Popes, has invariably shown woman, on whatever boundary he found her, that respectful deference due the modest chastity expected of our sex.

About ten years ago, Mr. Rumbough and family removed from Lynchburg, Va., to Green county, Tenn., where they have since resided. Lucy, the youngest daughter, was then a good looking, romping girl, but forwardly inclined. As she grew, her faults increased, in inverse ratio to her graces, and, at eighteen, little complimentary could be said of her beyond her mere personnel. With but little education, she possessed that cool impudence that was soon converted into the sang froid of manner, which enabled her to enter society without betraying the hatter's daughter! She loved dancing and card playing, and was noted as a reckless rider.

Some two or three years ago she married Joseph Williams, second son of the late Dr. Alexander Williams, so long and favorably known for his generous qualities of heart and hand. But his weak-minded son inherited little from his father, save his broad acres.—He has been his country's enemy from the outset, and is now beyond the lines with his northern comrades.—His wife has been assiduously waited upon by Yankee officers during his absence.

Lucy Williams is now about twenty-two years old; tall and robust, with coarse but evenly developed features, with dark hair and grey eyes, and cheeks and lips that rival the rose's hue. Her step has none of that "airy tread" the poets love so to ascribe to our sex, but rings loud and clear like the heavy stride of man. Her youngest brother has been a captain in our service from the beginning of this war, but, unlike his sister, is noted more for his bland and affable manners, than for his manly courage. But a short time since she buried her babe, her only child, and perhaps shed a tear of sorrow over its little grave. Blessed babe! to be taken from such a mother.

Doubtless, it was at the house of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Alexander Williams (as friendly relations have existed for many years between her family and the Reedies, Mrs. Morgan's family) that the devoted Partisan lay him down to sleep, believing himself to be surrounded by Christian ladies, and feeling perfectly secure.

What a heart must beat within *her* bosom, who under these circumstances, could wait until all were sound asleep, and then with stealthy caution leave the house; seek the stable, and mounting the swiftest of the steeds, dash away into the gloomy forest, fast and still faster; until with breathless purpose, and jaded beast, she halts at the Yankee encampment, having ridden eighteen long, dark miles, to carry out her diabolical scheme! Methinks I can hear the loud exclamations of delight, and see the eager flashing of vengeful eyes as the shout of "to horse, to horse," arises, "and the great Morgan is ours!" Then the wild ride back, the cold blooded slaughter of the pickets, the foul murder of the renowned hero, and her mission is accomplished.

So long as the proud name of Morgan shall live, so long shall be heard the execrable one of Lucy Williams, his murderess!

Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 20th, 1864.

HATE OF NEW ENGLAND.—The Hartford Times has a letter from its editor, at Chicago, which says:

There is, throughout the West, a wide spread and growing feeling of dislike towards New England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is largely shared in by Western republicans as well as democrats. The feeling that to New England fanaticism the country is largely indebted for this calamitous war, and that Eastern men have been getting an undue share of the profits, while the West has sustained the conflict with its blood and treasure, is more generally entertained and freely expressed than is pleasant for me to hear. In this sweeping condemnation, there is but little liability that justice will be done to those in the Eastern States who have never countenanced fanaticism, but have suffered from its persecutions. If, by any unpropitious fate Lincoln should be re-elected and the South gain a separate independence, there is but little hope that the West would consent to remain with New England.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE STEAMER.

RICHMOND, VA, Oct. 5th, 1864.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at Varina yesterday, with several hundred returned Confederate prisoners. No particulars or news has yet been received.

FROM PETERSBURG

PETERSBURG, Oct. 5, 1864.

To-day has been unusually quiet. The enemy show no signs to attack our lines near Fort McRae nor at any other point of the line.

Gen. Beauregard's headquarters will be removed from here to-morrow.

OPERATIONS OF COL. WITCHER.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6th, 1864.

An official dispatch received at the War Department last night, states that Lt. Col. Witcher had returned from an expedition in Western Virginia. He passed through Bulltown, Jacksonville and Westover, Walkersville and Weston. He destroyed one million dollars worth of stores captured three hundred prisoners, horses and equipments; brought out five hundred horses and two hundred cattle, and sustained no loss.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED CONFEDERATES.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6th, 1864.

The flag of truce boat at Varina brings six hundred wounded Confederates. The same number of wounded Yankees will be sent in return.

FROM CLINTON, LA.

Five miles from Clinton, La., Oct. 6, 1864.

Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bay ou Sara on the Clinton and Woodville roads. Col. Scott, with one regiment only, fought and drove them back on the Jackson road to within two miles of Bayou Sara, but being outflanked and the enemy being reinforced, Col. Scott fell back on Liberty road. The enemy occupied Woodville yesterday, at 5 o'clock, p. m., and Clinton early this morning.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 6th, 1864.

Five vessels are off the bar. All quiet this morning. Four foreigners and one negro were captured near the obstructions, trying to escape to the Yankees.

The Advertiser has authentic advices from Forrest's army, via Cheroke, to the 6th. He had captured 300 prisoners, 4 guns, 700 horses, 2,500 stand of small arms, 1 000 negro men and children, and completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Rail Road from Franklin to Decatur. It is considered that this is Forrest's most successful raid.

THE MORAL OF THE BLOCKADE.

The special correspondent of the "Times," writing from Wilmington, North Caroline, under date of June 6th, on the subject of the blockade, says:

I cannot leave the subject of the blockade without pointing the moral which is being taught by it, and which it is inconceivable why England does not take more pains to understand. There is no nation upon earth which has a tenth of the interest which England has in closely observing the working of the only blockade, on a large and imperial scale, which has been established since the introduction of steam navigation. It can scarcely be pretended that information in regard to the system of showing lights to guide in coming vessels, concerning the infinite intricacies of detail which experience has taught the blockade-runners of Wilmington, Mobile, &c., concerning the most favorable conditions of sea, sky, and tide for running out or coming in, can be obtained otherwise than upon Southern soil. Yet it is not deemed by the British Admiralty to be a matter of importance that they should be represented at Wilmington and elsewhere by one of our most accomplished naval officers. It is humiliating to be told, as I have been again and again, that no such emissary will be sent without the consent of Mr. Adams, and that this consent he will never give. But great as it is, the concurrence of opinion among Englishmen in America upon the importance of this subject, there is but too much reason to fear that this blockade will be unheeded, and its lessons learned by competent English officials. It is idle for me to point out that not only is there opportunity for a naval officer to gain invaluable information, but that, in spite of the answer given three months ago by Lord de Gray to the effect that it was not important to send military officers to the South by reason of the inferiority of its resources, it is the opinion of every English officer who has been to the Southern States that there is infinitely more to be learnt here during a month than in the North during a year. It is, I think, pretty well admitted by this time that, as regards construction of guns or the architecture of iron-clad monitors, England has nothing to learn from the North. But, in every other department of the vast science of war, there is more to be gained as regards the present struggle by studying it from a Southern than from a Northern point of view. As an instance, it may be asked whether there is upon this continent anything to be compared in interest with an inside view of Charleston and Fort Sumter. It is the opinion of experienced judges that the earthworks around Richmond are the most formidable that modern experience has known. The novel system of defensive works around Mobile is described to me upon excellent testimony as the most instructive of studies for a military engineer. I know not whether there be truth in the assertion, which has greeted me here, that two French officers of ability are momentarily expected in the South, but it has always appeared to me incomprehensible that the French Emperor should have shown an apathy about this war which, mistaken as I hold it to be in England's case, admits, so far as England is concerned, of easy and plausible explanation.

"As an illustration of the fallacy and certainty with which the blockade is now defied, I will mention in conclusion a few facts. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of June no less than twenty-four vessels made the port of Wilmington safely, without disaster be'alling a single vessel. No wonder that piles upon piles of Government goods are stored here, awaiting, when there is less strain upon the railroads, transportation to Richmond and Atlanta. I am informed by the Government agent here that, in his whole experience, he has never lost a single outward-bound letter. A gentleman at Bermuda, the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during two years he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into Secessia, and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost."

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Another flag of truce communication for the special exchange of prisoners and delivery of stores, &c., took place in the harbor on Monday. Shortly after eight o'clock, about one hundred and ten boxes, barrels and packages of stores for the Confederate prisoners on Morris' Island were put on board the flag of truce steamer Celt, Captain McNulty, which, with Captain P. C. Warwick, of General Jones' Staff, and a number of army and navy officers, members of the press, and citizens, proceeded down the harbor, and anchored about two miles outside of Fort Sumter.

The Yankee river steamer Canonicus soon after appeared, and an effort was made to lash both steamers together. Owing to the heavy swell the effort failed and the steamers cast off from each other, connection being kept up by a cable. The communication was then made in small boats, Captain Warwick, with Lieutenant Hincks, from Headquarters, and Colonel J. Welsman Brown, going aboard the Canonicus, where they were met by Col. S. L. Woodford, and the negotiations, which lasted nearly two hours, took place.

Three or four Yankee prisoners taken down for exchange were delivered over to Col. Woodford, and Major Julian Mitchell with Captain Henry Buist were received by us. The reception of these officers on board the cars by their brother officers and fellow townsmen was most hearty and joyful. Both, we are glad to say, look well and are in good spirits. Captain Buist, however, has still a slight lameness from his wound. Captain Buist states that our men on Morris Island are comfortably situated in "A" tents, four prisoners in each, but that their rations are very small and insufficient. They were also in want of clothing. The stores sent would first be shipped to Hilton Head and from thence forwarded to Morris Island, a proceeding which would take three or four days. They would, however, afford a most timely relief and tend greatly to mitigate the condition of our men. No casualties from our fire have occurred among them.

Major Mitchell, who has been at Elmira where all our privates are confined, speaks in glowing terms of the heroic endurance of our men under their privations and sufferings, which the relief associations, citizens and others, might do much to allay by sending them such stores as may be collected for that purpose. These could also be forwarded to Hilton Head, and from there sent to New York and Elmira.

The special exchange of Major Fontaine was not effected, the officer whom the Yankees proposed to receive as an equivalent having been previously forwarded for exchange in Georgia, and the officer taken on board the Celt refused. Another officer of equal rank, however, will be tendered at the next communication.

The stores and baggage were transferred from each steamer in two small boats, a difficult task, which occupied several hours. The boats separated about six o'clock, the Celt reaching the wharf at the foot of Calhoun street just at dark. A large crowd had collected on the wharf, and another cordial meeting of the returned officers with their friends and citizens took place on their landing.

Papers were exchanged and Yankee files to and including the 28th ult., were received. They are filled with the usual false and bombastic accounts of great victories all around, and the Confederates represented as being in the "last ditch."

Just as the Celt passed Fort Sumter the enemy reopened fire on the fort, and in about half an hour after she reached the wharf opened on the city. Both acts were considered by many a violation of the flag of truce.

The shelling of the city was still going on at the closing of our report. The only casualty reported was the case of a colored man, who had an arm taken off by a fragment of shell.—*Courier.*

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy again opened heavily on the city Tuesday, firing from three guns in succession. One hundred and seventy shots were fired from eight A. M. to six P. M. Tuesday. About eight o'clock the enemy ceased firing.

A colored woman, belonging to Mrs. Elliott was killed by a shell Tuesday afternoon. One of two others were slightly wounded.

The steamer Canonicus put into Lighthouse Inlet Monday night and landed her stores, according to promise made to Capt. Warwick, thus avoiding the delay mentioned in our last.

There was no change in the fleet.

Charleston Courier, 5th inst.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

Lieut. Gen. Hardee.

We learn that this gallant soldier will leave for Charleston at 4 o'clock P. M., this, Saturday, afternoon. From the *Telegraph & Confederate* we copy the following interesting statement of his parting with the Army of Tennessee:

Amid cheers for "Old Reliable"—cheers long, loud and enthusiastic, the General came forward to make his farewell remarks. His bronzed, warrior-face seemed calm, though the convulsive twitchings of the mouth and the deep but tremulous tone of the voice, told the deep feeling that lay in the soldier's heart.

He told them it was a sad thing for him to part with men who had been the brave and faithful soldiers they had always proved themselves to be; but that he felt happy in leaving them in the hands of such a tried and efficient officer as General Cheatham; and under whom, he did not doubt, they would fight as well, and achieve as much success as they had under his own command.

He told them the commanding General would, in a few days, cross the army over the Chattahoochee on an offensive campaign, the plan of which he knew to be excellent, and he promised them that if they would but do their duty and give him a cordial and happy support, and do such fighting as he knew they could do, that the greatest success of the war would be the result—that Sherman would undoubtedly be drawn from Atlanta.

His speech was received throughout with the wildest expressions of enthusiasm, and upon bidding them an affectionate farewell the crowd rushed towards their loved commander, and thousands of the old heroes from Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas had the melancholy pleasure of taking by the hand and saying farewell to the war-worn veteran who led them on so many bloody fields.

Release of our Prisoners at Camp Chase.

Passengers from the front of our army in East Tennessee, who arrived in Bristol Wednesday night, informed the *Gazette* that a copy of Brownlow's paper of Saturday last, the 24th September, "had been taken by our scouts, in which it is said that the Copperheads of Ohio had released our prisoners at Camp Chase, 8 500 in number, and armed them, and that great excitement prevailed throughout Ohio on account thereof." The version of this affair as given by other Yankee papers is that the prisoners overpowered the guard and thus escaped.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.—Our readers cannot have employed an hour better than the perusal of the article on this subject in a late paper from the National Intelligencer. They may have been so amazed at the stolid indifference of the Administration as to have forgotten to look at the cost in blood—the very best blood of the army.

We propose to show that, in detail, by a brief mention of the dates and engagements, with the loss of men in each case:

May 5,	Rapidan,............	2,000
May 6,	Wilderness,............	15 000
May 7,	Skirmishes,............	300
May 10,	Spottsylvania,............	10 000
May 12,	Spottsylvania,............	10 000
May 18,	Do,............	1,400
May 19,	Do,............	1,400
May 23,	North Anna,............	1,400
May 24,	North Anna,............	2 000
May 31,	Cold Harbor,............	3,000
June 3,	Chickahominy,............	7,000
June 16,	Petersburg,............	2,000
June 17,	Petersburg,............	1,000
June 18,	Petersburg,............	3 000
June 19,	Petersburg,............	4 000
June 22,	Weldon Railroad,............	2 500
June 23,	Weldon Railroad,............	1 000
June 26,	Danville Railroad,............	3,500
Last assault on Petersburg,............		5 640
Absolute loss of men,............		75 340

United States Paper.

INTERESTING ITEM.—A late number of the N. Y. Herald says:

The steamer Albany has arrived here, with a large number of refugees brought into Newbern under flag of truce, many of whom belong to the first families of the State, who have come North, having lost all confidence in the Confederate cause since the fall of Atlanta. Among the number is the wife of the rebel General Martin.

DIED.

At Middle Sound, on Sunday, Oct. 2d, 1864, of Consumption, Miss ANNIE E. NEWTON, in the 55th year of her age.

She had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last twenty five years, and truly she was an ornament to the Church, walking worthy of her high calling in an eminent degree, and, as might be expected from such a Christian life, her end was perfectly peaceful and triumphant. Scarcely have I ever seen one so tranquil, so resigned, and so hopeful in the last moments of life. Perfectly conscious to the last of everything that was going on around her, and of her approaching end, there was not the least expression of fear, or anxiety in regard to the future. She suffered a long and painful illness, but no murmuring or impatience was ever exhibited in all her afflictions, but the most perfect patience and resignation through them all. As a friend she was true and unchangeable, but the crowning glory of her character was that she was an humble and devoted Christian, and sweet is the thought that her life is blooming again in a land beyond the grave, by the still waters of eternal life.

"Lo! our sister is released,
Lightened of her fleshly load:
Where the weary are at rest,
She is gather'd unto God!
Lo! the pain of life is past,
All her warfare now is o'er,
Pain and death behind are cast,
Grief and suffering are no more."

A FRIEND.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1864.

The question of our continued retention or possible abandonment of Richmond and Petersburg is one that has of late been frequently asked and debated. That, however, is hardly the question after all; for it would be difficult to say what may not be *possible* in the chances and changes of a great struggle like that going on in this country. The real question is its *probability* or *improbability*.

We know that not very long since considerable uneasiness was felt both in Richmond and Petersburg, but not so far as we could learn, in official circles. The uneasiness we believe reached its height at the time when SHERIDAN appeared to be sweeping up the Valley with resistless force, carrying everything before him, and threatening to come down upon LEE's flank from the West, endangering our communications with East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and with the whole South.

That immediate danger has passed away. SHERIDAN is once more in retreat down the Valley—EARLY appears to have resumed the offensive, and with it to have regained his superiority. The Danville Road is safe, and Richmond and Petersburg breathe freer.

We could hardly throw any dangerous light upon the number and position of our forces in Virginia, even if we would; but without doing this, or without adding anything to what has already been stated by others, we may express our assured conviction, that, spite of what may have been said or may hereafter be said of favouritism to LEE and injustice to JOHNSTON or others, LEE has had more than once to provide for the defence of Richmond under circumstances of greater difficulty and larger disparity of numbers than any other, even of *our* general's has had to encounter. What LEE has done, we think he can and will do again, if necessary. We doubt whether his greatest trials are not over, and therefore we think that, although it is not *impossible* that *any* place or places might *have* to be given up, or might *be* given up for strategic reasons, it is yet highly *improbable* that Richmond and Petersburg, or either *will* be given up, unless under circumstances very different from those now actually existing, or at present foreseen as likely to come to pass.

Of course we cannot pretend to the gift of prophecy. We can only reason from existing facts, and these seem to be the probabilities derivable from a consideration of these facts.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

It is proper to state, even at this late day, that the fine Steamer Night Hawk, Capt. SMILEY, from Bermuda, in trying to enter New Inlet bar, about a week ago, grounded on the North breaker, about a mile from shore, and was instantly boarded by a launch from the gunboat Monticello, who proceeded to fill the ship's boats with her officers and crew. The sentinels on Fort Fisher hearing the distant report of musketry, gave the alarm, and the Commander of the Fort suspecting that the steamer aground had been attacked, immediately lighted her up by means of rockets and shelled right and left of her. At the first rocket the enemy took fright and skedaddled, leaving more than half the officers and crew to take care of themselves.—These reached the Fort in safety. The Yankees did not leave, however, until they had set the Steamer on fire fore-and-aft, and as the wind was strong the flames spread rapidly. The garrison of Fort Fisher had never seen a ship destroyed under their guns, and were determined, as it appears, to rescue this one, and we are informed, in spite of fire fore and aft, the gallant soldiers boarded the Steamer amidships, and, with all the available buckets, commenced to fight the flames. It was not very long before the fire was got under, and with the assistance of boats and crews from other Steamers, before noon the next day the fire was entirely subdued.

The steamer was in the breakers, and only half the work of saving her done. The soldiers went to work, unloaded her, and with the aid of negroes at the pumps, enabled the Engineers to get up steam and bring the steamer safely to Wilmington by her own power. Capt. SMILEY was captured, but his place was filled by Capt. MAY, first officer of the Falcon, who remained here to get the Night Hawk off. We have given the above facts relative to the Night Hawk, because we think the noble conduct of our troops at Fort Fisher deserve to have some credit for their heroic efforts in saving a valuable steamer.

Destruction of a Blockader—Repulse of an Attack on the Steamer Condor.

It is generally known that the large, three-funnelled steamer Condor, from Halifax, N. S., in entering New Inlet Bar a week ago, was deceived by the wreck of the Night Hawk, and ran aground. It appears that it was in attempting to come ashore from her in a boat that Mrs. ROSE GREENHOW was drowned. The Condor has been slowly unloading under the guns of Fort Fisher, and a guard, as usual, has been kept on her at night. On last Friday night the Yankees made an attempt to board the Condor, to destroy her, but were gallantly repulsed by Lieut. SOWLES, of Co. A, 36th N. C. Troops, and a detachment of men. As soon as the attempt was made Lieut. SOWLES communicated the fact to Fort Fisher, when her heavy guns burst forth to right and left of the Condor. The second shell fired to the left of the Condor struck a gunboat that had accompanied the boat party in, and so completely ruined her that she was run ashore on the South breaker of the bar and abandoned. The enemy set fire to her in several places, and before morning she was totally destroyed, her magazine having exploded and torn her to pieces. Since this occurrence on Friday night last, we are informed that there has been no sign of the enemy off the bar at night, and the fleet is hull down during the day.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

Our information from Georgia is highly interesting, and places affairs in a much more favorable position than for some time past. It appears that Gen. Hood's forces have effectually destroyed the railroad by which Sherman received his supplies as far as he has gone—Altoona, which is about 40 miles,—that he has taken every garrison on the rout, including Altoona, the latter with 4,000 prisoners and a large quantity of war materials. Sherman is said to be North of Chattanooga, cut off from his main army. Upon the whole, things look brighter every day in Georgia. Only one corps, the 20th, it is said, remains in Atlanta, all the rest having moved out up the road, in the direction of Hood, we suppose.

THERE was a rich scene at the head of the Market Tuesday morning, between a deformed individual and a stout, but sallow complexioned man. They both had wild Ducks for sale. The latter asked for and sold his game at a much lower price than the former, whereupon the former expostulated with the sallow complexioned man. At one time there appeared to be a fair prospect of a right genteel knockdown, but the police interfered and quiet was restored. It was quite a novelty to see a man abused for selling his property too cheap, but the bystanders looked on and enjoyed the sport quite composedly, and of course encouraged the low-priced individual to persevere in his efforts to keep prices down. Bravo to the low-priced man, say we. We shall patronize that man in the game line.

ON the 8th of November—that is to say, in four weeks from this present writing, the Presidential election will take place in the Northern States.

GEORGIA.

The following from the Macon "Intelligencer" of the 8th, is the latest news from Georgia, received by the mails. Our telegrams are to the 10th inst., but we are not sure they contained any later news from HOOD's army than that brought by the "Intelligencer," as follows:

Our latest advices from the Army of Tennessee are dated 3 o'clock Friday morning, Oct. 7th, from which we learn that Lee's corps was occupying Allatoona Heights and Big Shanty. Hardee's corps, commanded by the gallant Cheatham, was advancing northward on the east side of the State Road.

Our forces have effectually destroyed the W. & A. R. R. by taking up the rails, burning the timbers, and tearing away embankments from Kennesaw Mountain northward nearly to Etowah.

A number of Yankees who were prowling in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain, on Thursday, were captured by our forces, and when they were informed that our army was in possession of the railroad north of there, they were incredulous and perfectly astounded when they discovered the truth.

No reliable news of the position and condition of Sherman's army had been received at our Army headquarters up to our last dates, though it is evident the Yankees are making a movement.

Our base of supplies are perfectly safe and convenient to the army.

No certainty of the capture of Rome had been announced to our army up to Thursday evening.

OFFICIAL TOM FOOLERY.—Yesterday morning we received certain items of news *by mail*, from the South. Yesterday afternoon the *same news* came over the wires from Augusta, but the operator here has been ordered not to deliver it, it being adjudged "contraband." If this is not the height of nonsense, we would like to know what is.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

THE Printers of Richmond, Va., are mostly in the trenches around that city, hence the papers seem to have a hard old time of it. The *Whig* of Saturday last came out on a very greatly reduced sheet for the want of printers.

ESCAPED.—Capt. Whiting, 1st Battalion Alabama Artillery; Lieut. Evans, of Co. D, 1st Battalion Artillery, and Lieut. Hammond, of the Fort Morgan garrison, have made their escape from the Yankee prisons in New Orleans and arrived at Mobile.

NEGRO SALES.—At a late auction sale in Savannah a negro boy, a blacksmith, sold for $7,000; four likely negro men sold for from $3,000 to $4,000 each.

At a late auction sale in Columbus, a negro girl fifteen years old sold for $2,800, and a girl eleven years old for $2,130.

The above appears to be the highest prices paid for negroes in Savannah, Ga. A likely negro girl was sold in this market at public auction, about two weeks ago, for upwards of $7,000. We think the average rates here are materially above the Savannah quotations.

THE enemy at Newbern has refused permission for Dr. O. A. White to pass through the lines in order to give his medical services to the Confederate sufferers by yellow fever at that point. The Dr. has had large experience here and elsewhere, and could have done much good, even to the enemy.

The latest Yankee news is, that Farragut *has* arrived at Fortress Monroe and gone up the James river.—This would seem to confirm the report that he is to have something to do with an attack on this place.

"Some of the Richmond dailies have started a new Press Association. They are welcome to do so. Leaving Jackson, Mississippi, out of the question, we most honestly think that Richmond is the meanest place in the Confederacy to get dispatches from. If Richmond can do without the Press Association, we know that the Press Association ought to be able to do without Richmond. We can.
Wilmington Journal.

How can the *Wilmington Journal* saddle the "new press association" with those "dispatches" from Jackson and Richmond which so disgusted its editor, and which were published before the "new association" was formed? And with what justice can those dispatches provoke the *Journal* to such utter indigerence to the association and ("most unkindest cut of all!") to this great city? It would be too bad that the *Journal* should leave the Confederate capital and the association entirely in the dark by withdrawing the sunshine of its approbation from them because it has made so inconsistent a deduction from its own premises!
Richmond Dispatch.

The *Dispatch* is unnecessarily captious. What we meant to say, and what we are sorry to have to affirm is, that dispatches from Richmond *always* reached us behind time—generally behind the mails, being of course, of no earthly value. Richmond always was a bad place to *get* dispatches from.

The following is a list of casualties in the North Carolina (Dearing's,) Cavalry Brigade, from the 28th Sept. to Oct. 3d, 1864, as reported to the Petersburg *Express*:

FOURTH N. C. CAVALRY, COL. D. D. FEREBEE, COMMAN'DG.

Company D—Wounded—Private S L Doughlie, in leg.—Missing—Sergt H S Taylor and private Ira Futrell.

Company I—Wounded—Sergt H H Cook, slightly in leg. Privates William B Powell, slightly in hand; Ralph Myers, severely in leg; E A Johnson, severely in knee.

Wounded, 5; Missing, 2—Total, 7.

TWELFTH N. C. BATTALION.

Company C, Capt Marlins, commanding.—Missing—Private R Vann.

Killed, 3; Wounded, 6; Missing, 51. Total, 60.

THE Louisville *Journal* calculates MCCLELLAN's chances, and thinks them fair—better than LINCOLN's. We don't, since FREMONT has backed out.

AT the latest dates from Europe, Consols, that is English consolidated bonds, were as low as at any time during the Crimean war. This is attributed in most quarters to alarm felt at the probable approach of peace in this country on some basis. It is believed that reunited or reconciled America would certainly be hostile to England.

THE Memphis *Appeal* has heard it stated on good authority, and does not doubt it, that the Confederacy has in the Trans-Mississippi Department as many as seventy thousand troops. It thinks, and the indications seem to sustain its opinion, that PRICE's force with which he has moved into Missouri is no mere raiding party, but an army of occupation. He and his veteran troops have gone into the State with the view of conquering and staying there. Either Missouri must be given up to PRICE, or troops must be drawn from the Yankee forces under SHERMAN, GRANT, SHERIDAN or somebody else to enable ROSECRANZ to make headway against him. In either case the Confederacy must be the gainer.

Poor Maryland.

A correspondent of the New York Press, writing from Baltimore, thus foreshadows the result of the coming election in Maryland. It remains to be seen, however, whether either "the war" or peace-loving friends of Little Mac will tamely submit to the arrangement. He says:

In conversation with one of the most earnest and indefatigable Union men of this city, I asked what the feeling was here about the Presidential contest. He replied:—"There will be no person run against Mr. Lincoln in this city or State. We are united on that. The Rebels here are all known, and not one will dare to vote. They must take the oath of allegiance to do so; that is too bitter a pill for them to swallow for a jumping jack like McClellan."

There is no doubt that there is more truth than poetry in the above quoted extract; and it is more than probable that the same game will be resorted to throughout the States composing the present so-called Federal Union. For our own part we have never believed MCCLELLAN will be able to carry a single State. LINCOLN's bayonets will be very apt to settle that matter, whether his armies in the South and around Richmond achieve any decided success or not. These are our opinions, and they are given for what they may be worth. We shall see whether we are right or wrong.

THE Council of State of North Carolina, which met in Raleigh on Thursday, the 5th instant, refused to convene the General Assembly in extra session. The object of the Governor in desiring the extra session, was said to be that certain State officers, now exempt, should be made subject to military duty. We are not certain that this is the fact, but think it exceedingly probable.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES has recently made a tour through some of the most important points at the South and South-West. The President would appear not only to have made speeches himself, but also to have been the cause of speeches or letters from others. That *he* should have spoken, either in response to calls made upon him, or for the purpose of cheering the people up, and of communicating information deemed desirable to be known, as well as for the purpose of vindicating his own course and position, was to have been expected; and perhaps it was also to have been expected that the force of example should operate to draw others out into the broad field of publicity in the promulgation of their views. At any rate such has been the case, and not only has President Davis and Generals Beauregard and Hardee made speeches at sundry points, but Vice President Stephens, Senator H. V. Johnson and Hon. Mr. Boyce, have come out with letters; while the press has had its say through its numerous channels of communication with the public.

We cannot say that we admire *all* that the President has said or done. The *manner* in which these things have been said or done, or at least are reported to have been said or done, is sometimes wanting in temper and courtesy. Where the best man talks much and frequently, and under exciting circumstances, it is almost inevitable that he should occasionally "put his foot into it." Upon the whole, however, we think the President has been more sinned against than sinning. We think that if some times we may see where he has exhibited petulance, we ought not to lose sight of the causes which would sometimes try a saint, and are not always in the power of a mere man—even the best man—to resist. We think his visit to the Southwest has already resulted in good, and although we cannot endorse all that Mr. Stephens or Mr. Boyce has said,—although we fear that we *can* mark an ominous squinting after reconstruction, there is yet less of this in Mr. Stephens' letter than we had been led to fear. Mr. Senator Johnson's address is excellent in tone, temper and position. It is sound and patriotic. It will be found in our columns to-morrow.

Attack on Wilmington.

From information which the Virginia Christian *Sun* of the 5th inst. has received, that paper thinks there is "little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our informant, says the *Sun*, there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it."

THOSE who are fond of changes in the weather—who think variety is the spice of life, had a chance to be satisfied about the close of last week and the beginning of this, for surely the change was quick enough and severe enough. There is no saying how many degrees the thermometer dropped at once, but quite enough to give sundry persons the broken-bone fever and bad colds generally. We are told that there was a considerable white frost in the country Monday morning and even on northern exposures in town. This is a good deal earlier cold snap than has been noticed here for some years back.

Who was It.

A report of a speech recently made by President DAVIS in Macon, Georgia, represents that gentleman to have used the term "scoundrel" in reference to some person who had stated that he, President DAVIS, had abandoned Georgia to her fate. The fact of the President's having used the expression at all, and if so, to whom he designed to apply it, still remains in doubt. We ourselves hardly think he did use it as reported. It is not his tone; nor, even provided he did use it, do we think he intended to apply it to Governor JOSEPH E. BROWN. Indecorous enough under any circumstances, it would be rendered doubly so if applied by the President of the Confederacy to the Chief Executive officer of a sovereign State.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* is of the opinion that the term was *not* designed to apply to Governor BROWN, but was intended to apply to the writer of an article for that paper, in which the charge, so galling to the President, was made, and which had the effect of exasperating him and seducing him from his propriety.

The attention which this matter has attracted, and the extreme rareness of harsh expressions at the South, either through the press or otherwise, goes to show a marked improvement in tone, temper and taste—an improvement which cannot be too much encouraged and promoted. The common enemy gives us quite enough to do. We must be prepared to bear and forbear with each other.

AN order is before the City Council of Petersburg, which will, in all probability, be adopted, to allow no negro, free or slave, to sell produce at either of the markets of said City, unless he is prepared with a written permit from his owner, or some responsible person allowing him that privilege. Would it not be well for our town authorities to take similar steps for Wilmington, and not only prohibit the selling, but also the buying by negroes?—For it is a well known fact that negroes are in the habit of attending market and buying provisions at any price that may be demanded. Negroes seem able to give higher prices than white people—the proof of this being that they *do* give such prices.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that on Saturday the 8th inst., T. J. SIKES, of Long Creek District, New Hanover county, was shot with buckshot, and almost instantly killed. This happened about four miles from town, at a place known as Thornbury, on the west side of the North-East River. The deceased, with several others, would appear to have been in search of a camp of deserters and runaway negroes. They came upon the camp suddenly and fired, killing one of the negroes. The occupants of the camp returned the fire, shooting SIKES as above stated. As yet we have not heard of any captures having been made, although measures are in progress to effect the riddance of the country from such a pestilent gang.

Mr. SIKES was some fifty or fifty-five years old.

THERE is an old saying that threatened people live long. Perhaps this saying may apply as well to places as to individuals; and if so may account for the fact that Wilmington, whose fate has been so long and so frequently threatened or predicted, "still lives," or, in the classic phrase of a young gentleman who caught the idea but not the words—"It ain't dead yet."

Now, once more, and with redoubled force and frequency, we are pointed out as sheep for the slaughter. The knife that is to sever our joint and several jugulars has already been whetted so sharp that like unto Job's war-horse, even the inanimate cutlery smelleth the battle afar off—thirsteth for our blood, and says ha! ha!

Confound the people, we wish they would stop their nonsense. This thing of having people grinding axes and whetting knives, and fixing up gun-boats, and loading bomb-shells *all the time* for our special use and behoof, *may* be fun to outsiders, but we don't see the joke, and more than that, we don't gain in our power of understanding or appreciating it, and don't expect to. Our advice to Admiral FARRAGUT or to any other Admiral whose name so ends, would be to keep away from here. If he comes here he may get hurt in the end of his name.

Seriously, however, this thing of an attack may be sprung upon us instantly, as it was at Mobile or Charleston. It has appeared just as probable here before as it does now, and still it has not yet come. It appeared no more so at Charleston and yet the city is now under fire.

THE PACIFICATOR, a neatly printed and well-edited weekly paper has just been commenced at Augusta, Georgia, by Messrs. WALSH & BLOME, editors and publishers. One copy one year, $15; do. six months $8.

The *Pacificator* is designed as a representative organ of the Catholic Church in the Confederate States, thus supplying a want much felt by the clergy and laity of that Church, who have been wholly without an organ since the discontinuance of the *Miscellany* in Charleston two or three years ago.

As its name implies, the *Pacificator* will aid by all honorable means in its power to bring about the restoration of peace.

We see no reason why the *Pacificator* should not receive a liberal support from the denomination to which its services are to be given. We learn that Rev. Dr. CORCORAN, pastor at the Catholic Church here, will receive subscription and forward them to the editors.

THE mails and telegraph bring some speculations relative to the state of affairs in Georgia. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 6th inst. contains the following, which will be found interesting:

Forrest and the Railroads—Sherman and Hood.

General Sherman draws his supplies by a single railroad track—from Chattanooga. To this latter point there are railroads connecting with Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville. From Knoxville we presume he gets nothing—that country has been eaten out. Corinth, on the railroad to Memphis, is in our possession, and the cars are running to that point from the South. Our cars also run on a section of of the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad fifty miles long. Of course that road is closed to Sherman. His reliance, therefore, is on the Nashville connections.

It is upon these latter that Forrest is now operating.—There are two lines of supply in this direction. One entering the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad at Decatur, 121 miles west of Chattanooga. This is the line on which Forrest first fell, and it has been thoroughly dismantled by him. The Yankees themselves say it will take weeks to repair it, even if Forrest lets them. The other line of supply leads from Nashville through Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, &c., 161 miles to Chattanooga. At the last accounts Forrest was moving upon this road; and as telegraphic communication with Nashville had been interrupted South of Murfreesboro, the presumption is that Forrest is at his work. Our readers need not be told that Forrest does his work well.

Behold, now, Gen. Sherman in a situation! He is reduced to living upon his stores, and after all that has been said, his accumulations are believed to be very scanty.—To add to his perplexities, the telegraph tells us that Hood has boldly moved around to Sherman's rear and taken position there. Nothing therefore, is left to Sherman but to move out of Atlanta and fight. His hunger will compel him to fight Hood in his intrenchments. We suppose Forrest will move down to take part in the fray. If Sherman should be defeated, he will be ruined. Heaven grant that he may! Now is the time for the Governors of the adjacent States to send up every man they can raise, to take part in the grand hunt! May the admirable opportunity not escape us, of extracting a most glorious victory out of our late reverses.

SO FAR, we think, the prospects are that the tide which had been setting strongly against the Confederacy has at last changed, and that, almost for the first time, we are likely to have a Fall and Winter campaign closing as favourably for us as the Summer campaign had opened. We trust that, with the capture of Atlanta, SHERMAN's progress in Georgia is stayed, and that he will soon be compelled to take the back track. We trust that, with his entrance into Mobile Bay, what had been designated as "Farragut's audacious luck" has closed. We think that he will find obstructions at the city which he cannot pass. We think also that he will find natural obstacles and military defences at Wilmington that will baffle all his power.

We think that with BEAUREGARD and FORREST in command at the Southwest, a different state of things will be presented there. We think that SHERIDAN is nearly played out in the Valley. We, the Confederates, have most decidedly got the upper hand in the trans-Mississippi, and upon the whole, the skies appear to be bright and brightening—they are certainly improving.

The ironclad ram Alexandria has put to sea followed by two vessels, one laden with her armament and the other with her ammunition. It is belived that she will be heard from in due time and in the right quarter. It is not known how she got out, the British Government having done all it could to prevent her sailing.

We find this paragraph going the rounds of our exchanges. The vessel is properly the Alexandra, named so in honor of the Princess of Wales, daughter of the King of Denmark. She is not an iron clad, but sloop-of-war of nearly the same class as the Alabama, though said to be stauncher than that vessel.

A TELEGRAM from Augusta, dated the 9th, and published in our paper Saturday, stated that three army crops of SHERMAN's forces had left Atlanta and occupied a strong position on the rail road at Vining's Station to and above Marietta, &c., &c. We find the whole account of the progress of the two armies in Georgia in the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of the 8th, and transfer it to our columns, as being more to the point than the telegraphic reports:

From the Front.

The annexed news in regard to matters at the front, we find in the Columbus Sun:

Our forces began a movement early Wednesday morning across the Chattahoochee at Pumpkinvine Ferry, and at Friday noon the head of the column rested at Brownsville. Every precaution was taken to keep the contemplated movement from the knowledge of the enemy, but it seems this failed. It was soon found that it had been anticipated, as the enemy in great force was found strongly posted on the west side of the State road in a line of works extending from Vining's Station to some distance above Marietta. If, therefore, it was General Hood's intention to swing round, after crossing the river, to the railroad at any point below Acworth, it was deemed unwise to make the attempt, owing to the position the enemy was found to occupy.

Forrest and Wheeler have formed a junction, and are said to be moving upon the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

Gen. Hood seems greatly careworn, and looks haggard and depressed. Well he may. Few men ever had a greater weight of responsibility thrown upon their shoulders than he, when he assumed the command of the "Army of Tennessee," once commanded by Gen. Joe Johnston. He was expected to accomplish impossibilities. This he failed to do, just as any other man would have failed, not because he was deficient in ability, perhaps, but simply because he undertook too much. No man need be ambitious to undertake anything in the military line that Johnston deemed impracticable to perform.

Maj. Gen. Elzey is now chief of artillery of the army of the Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Columbus Times writes from Newnan under date of Oct. 2d thus:

Armstrong's cavalry struck the State Road at a point not far above Atlanta yesterday and were heard of it up to last accounts received from there this morning.

The consolidation of regiments in Hardee's corps threw out quite a large number of officers, from Colonels down.

The supernumerary officers have been given furloughs of seventeen days, for the purpose of enabling them to recruit new commands—where, you can possibly guess.

Sherman is supposed to have in Atlanta about one month's supply of provisions, which, by issuing half rations, would enable him to remain in Atlanta about sixty days, even with his communication cut. His movements, if he is contemplating any, are kept as secretly as ours.

Our troops are in better spirits than they have been since the fall of Atlanta. An advance movement you know, is calculated to enthuse the most despondent.

The continued rains of the last few days have swollen the Chattahoochee considerably. The permanent bridge erected on the river at a point nine miles from this was swept away.

The loss of the bridge would have been a serious one, had not our pontoons been at hand; as it was, however, a very good bridge was constructed in a short time, and the wagon trains went over as usual this forenoon.

The report of the capture of Rome by Wheeler has been confirmed by parties who reached here this forenoon, direct from his command. He captured the entire garrison consisting of three regiments—3000 in all.

The Yankee cavalry which were skirmishing with our forces at Fairburn yesterday, fell back and our men again occupy their former position, from which we had fallen back a little.

There is stirring news in from the army proper to-day.—As near as I can understand, we occupied last night the old battle field at New Hope Church.

There was a rumor that the Yankee cavalry had made a demonstration upon our line at Powder Spring, but I could not trace it to any reliable source.

Fighting on the North Side of James River.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th inst., has the following summary of the fight on the North Side of the James on Friday last:

Inquiries at the usual sources of information, up to a quarter past nine o'clock, produced no official intelligence concerning the progress and results of the fighting yesterday, along our lines on the North-side. From a gentleman who left headquarters yesterday evening at about 4 o'clock P. M., we are enabled, however, to present a tolerably concise account of the operations of the day.

According to our informant's statement, the first fighting occured at Battery Harrison. At about 8 o'clock, A. M., our men moved against the work—the enemy having placed themselves in position, some distance from the Battery to meet the attack. In the conflict that ensued—the Yankee loss being very heavy at this point—our forces made a victorious charge, resulting in the driving of the Yankees into the fort.

Once under the protection of the defences of the fort, however, the enemy rallied sufficiently to successfully resist the further advance of our men. This indecisive success on the part of the Yankees closed the operations of the day near Battery Harrison—our forces holding the ground upon which the battle had been waged.

All accounts concur in placing our loss at a very low figure, whilst that of the enemy was very severe.

About an hour after the commencement of the fight at Battery Harrison, namely, at 9 o'clock, our forces struck the right of the Yankee line on the Darbytown road, driving the enemy in confusion, through their works, for over two miles, and capturing some three or four hundred prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery.—The engagement at this point is reported to have been the heaviest of the day, and our success was not obtained without a valuable sacrifice of life. The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texan brigade, here fell in the advance. To the heroic efforts and untiring industry of this noble officer, much of our successful defence of the North-side lately has been due.

Among other casualties, we have to report: General Bratton, of S. C., badly wounded; Colonel Haskell, commanding 7th S. C. infantry, severely wounded in the face, and Major Haskell, of the S. C. artillery, also wounded. Rumor stated that General Gary had been killed, but we are happy to think that this report is without foundation. We could trace it to no reliable source.

Our loss in the battle on the Darbytown Road, like that in the operations near Battery Harrison, is reported as inconsiderable, in view of the success obtained.—The loss sustained by the enemy, however, is reported severe.

In the afternoon, subsequent to the cessation of active hostilities, comparative quiet reigned along the lines. The day's work, altogether, was decidedly in our favor, and leaves our troops in excellent condition for future operations.

WE publish to-day the proceedings of a meeting of citizens for the purpose of continuing in existence a Relief Association in the town of Wilmington. We are well aware of the benefits bestowed upon the poor and needy by the Association of gentlemen during the past year, and it affords us no little pleasure to see that the "institution" is not to be allowed to die out. It is right that gentlemen who labored assiduously for twelve months in so benevolent a cause, should be relieved and others substituted in their places. We trust the present Committee will be able to accomplish all the ends desired, and that the Commissioners of the town will cheerfully aid them in their praiseworthy objects, as they are requested to do by resolution of the meeting, as will be seen below. The poor must be cared for. It will be seen that the wood committee have already commenced on their duties, and we have no doubt the call for labor they make in to day's paper, will be cheerfully responded to by our friends in the country. The proceedings are as follows:

Town Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1864.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens by request of His Honor, the Mayor, was held this evening for the purpose of hearing the report of a Committee appointed at a meeting held on the evening of 30th September, to re organize an association to procure supplies of food and fuel for the poor of the Town. His Honor, the Mayor, presided, and J. B. Russell, was appointed Secretary.

The Committee through their Chairman, submitted the following report for the organization of the Relief Association of the Town of Wilmington:

The Committee appointed "to re-organize an Association to procure supplies of food and fuel for the poor of the Town, and to appoint officers and sub committees for the said Association, and to report to an adjourned meeting of the citizens," respectfully submit the following:

After much reflection your Committee find that the present organization admits of but little, if any improvement. The perfection of the present Association is only equalled by the ability and quietness exhibited in its management. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise, that such an immense amount of good should have been accomplished with so little fuss and show—nine-tenths of the community would have been in ignorance as to its existence, save for the weekly reports of its President; yet this Association has placed bread and meat in the mouths of six hundred indigent persons, and enabled hundreds of others to purchase provisions at greatly reduced prices. The objects and importance of such a Society must be apparent to the mind of every reflecting man in the community, and while so much good has been accomplished by the present Association, yet it must be admitted that had the community been *alive* to the necessity that existed, much greater results would have been attained.

Your Committee deem it only necessary to present the outlines of the present organization, leaving its details to those who may be called upon to take charge of its management for the ensuing year. They recommend that the "Relief Association" consist of a President, Vice President, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, a Store-keeper, a Committee for purchasing provisions, a Committee for procuring wood, and a Committee for each Ward; that the town be divided into nine Wards, and that a Chairman be appointed for each Ward, with power to associate with him suitable persons, who shall constitute a Visiting Committee. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of each Ward to report from time to time to the President of the Association, the number of indigent persons, as also the number of those whose circumstances are such as to entitle them to purchase.

The Committee beg leave to recommend the following gentleman to fill the different positions of the Relief Association, viz:

President.—S. D. Wallace.
Vice President.—E. D. Hall.
Secretary and Treasurer.—Thos. H. Harden.
Store Keeper.—Zeno H. Green.
Purchasing Committee.—Alfred Martin, B. G. Worth, W. R. Utley.
Purchasing Wood.—O. G. Parsley, Jr., G. O. VanAmringe, Jr., E. A. Keith.
Chairman for Ward No. 1—Jas. Shackelford.
" " " 2—Jesse J. Cassidey.
" " " 3—Sam'l Northrop.
" " " 4—H. B. Eilers.
" " " 5—DuBrutz Cutlar.
" " " 6—R. J. Jones.
" " " 7—Geo. Chadbourn.
" " " 8—J. D. Love.
" " " 9—H. H. Munson.

It is much to be regretted that in this list the names of a large majority of the former officers do not appear; they are relieved at their own request, and your Committee can but feel that it would be unjust to insist upon these gentlemen accepting positions that have entailed upon them so much labor during the past nine months; work in which every man in the community *should* be deeply interested and bear his proportion.

Your Committee would respectfully suggest, that inestimable benefits are to be obtained through a co-operation on the part of the Ward Committees with the Ministers of the Gospel; and that much good can be derived from the assistance of the Ladies. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALKER MEARES,
M. CRONLY,
DR. A. J. DEROSSETT.

On motion the report was received and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. S. L. Fremont the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Town be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to subscribe to the funds of the Relief Association the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, payable from time to time as may be needed.

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the Association to make early contracts for wood and other supplies, the Commissioners of the Town be requested to advance the sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars immediately.

Resolved, That the citizens of the Town are hereby earnestly solicited to call on the Treasurer of the Association and subscribe liberally to the fund for the relief of the poor and needy.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee shall control the fund of the Association and be responsible for the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal.

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

J. B. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

AN APPEAL TO OBTAIN FUEL FOR THE POOR.

The undersigned, appointed by their fellow-citizens to procure wood for the use of the poor of the Town, desire to hire, for the balance of the year, TEN WOOD CUTTERS; fair wages will be paid and hands cared for. We want to put 2,500 cords of wood here by the 1st of Jan'y. To do this thirty Wood Cutters are necessary. We appeal with confidence to our friends in the country to help us out; if you can spare a hand for a week or two send him along with his axe and allowance; if not able to spare the allowance send the hand and we will feed him. Those willing to donate wood at points on the river will please advise us, those willing to give standing wood near the river will let us know at once. At small expense and inconvenience many can contribute largely to this object, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Many a toiling woman whose heart is wrung by the necessity of asking charity could furnish food for herself and little ones by her own labor, could she purchase fuel at a low price.

Communications can be addressed to E. A. Keith, Chairman of the Wood Committee.

E. A. KEITH,
O. G. PARSLEY, JR.,
GEO. O. VANAMRINGE, JR., } Committee.

Oct. 7.

Letter from Senator Herschel V. Johnson.

To Several Gentlemen in Middle Georgia.

SANDY GROVE, NEAR BARTOW P. O., GA., September 25th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of the 14th inst. was received several days ago. I have taken time to consider the object it proposes—"the inauguration of a peace movement at the South." I long for peace as ardently as "the hart pants for the cooling water brook." I agree with you, that "this unnatural strife cannot be terminated by arms." The pen, not the sword, must, at last, solve our difficulties, and the sooner the controversy can be transferred from the field of battle to the forum of rational and honorable negotiation, the better it will be for both governments. I agree with you that the peace movement at the North should be duly encouraged at the South. To this end, we should lose no occasion, nor omit any proper means to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjust the difficulties between us, upon honorable terms. We have avowed our desire for peace and readiness for negotiation from the very beginning of the war, in every form in which organized communities can give expression to their will. We have avowed it in Executive messages, in Legislative resolves, and Congressional manifestoes.

What more can we do, in view of our situation? Gladly would I do more, if it were possible. But I do not believe that it is. We can inaugurate no movement that would lead to the result so earnestly desired by every friend of humanity, and so urgently demanded by the interests of both sections. Our military situation would seem to forbid even the attempt. The capture of Atlanta and Richmond is regarded by the authorities of the United States, as all that is necessary for our ultimate subjugation. They have captured Atlanta, and Gen. Grant says the early capture of Richmond is certain, beyond a doubt. What, under the circumstances, would be the probable effect of any peace movement at the South? Would it conciliate the North? Would it inspire the government of the United States with a sense of justice, or forbearance, or magnanimity? So far from this, it would be construed into intimidation on our part, and it would stimulate and intensify the war spirit of the North. It would be regarded as our confession of overthrow and the premonitory symptom of our readiness to sue for mercy on the bended knee of unconditional surrender.

In view of the avowed object of the war on the part of the Northern Government, it is very certain that there can be no peace, upon any honorable terms, so long as its present rulers are in power. The President of the United States has proclaimed emancipation and his determination to enforce it by the sword. He has announced, in advance of any formal offer of negotiation on our part, that he will not treat with rebels (as he is pleased to call the people of the Confederate States) except upon the condition that we lay down our arms, abandon slavery, and return to the Union. He will then grant such terms as may be compatible with his sense of justice, liberality and magnanimity. So long, therefore, as its present rulers are in power, and this policy shall be adhered to, there can be no peace between us and the Government of the United States, which will not bring upon us confiscation, social disorganization, poverty, degradation, and intolerable dishonor. What worse would be our doom if subjugated by military power? Subjugation is no worse than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would at least save to us our honor.

If the people of the United States will change their rulers; if they will repudiate the avowed policy of subjugation; if they will return to a practical recognition of the true principles which underlie the whole structure of American governments, organized to secure and maintain constitutional liberty, the door will soon be opened for an honorable and lasting peace. Peace, upon any other terms, involves the loss of liberty, because it will be the result of force—not of choice and compact between co-equal and sovereign States. Peace, upon any other terms, means despotism, enthroned in empire—not republicanism founded upon "the consent of the governed" and organized "in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." This is the kind of peace which the United States now propose to enforce upon the people of the Confederate States—the peace of death to constitutional liberty—the stagnant peace of despotism—the peace which chains and prison-bars impose.

I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For although the Chicago platform falls below the great occasion, and the nominee still lower, yet the triumph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure a temporary suspension of hostilities and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason. They confess that four years of bloody war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proven a failure. They declare that the true principles of American government have been disregarded and trampled under foot, by the present Executive of the United States. Their success will bring a change of administration and, with that, a change of policy. It will do more, and what is of infinitely greater importance, it will bring the two contending parties face to face, in the arena of reason and consultation. Then and there can be discussed the history of all our difficulties, the principles involved in the bloody issue and the respective interests of both governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence, that an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such deliberations.

In their long cherished devotion to the Union of the States—a sentiment which challenges my respect—the people of the North, it seems to me, have fallen into two grave and capital errors. On the one hand, they attach an undue importance to the mere fact or form of Union, ignoring the principle and objects of the Union, and forgetting that it ceases to be valuable when it fails to secure that object and maintain those principles. On the other hand, they think that the States of the Confederacy have separated from the United States, in contempt of that Union; in a wanton disposition to insult its flag and to destroy the government of which it is the emblem. Both opinions are wrong. The old Union was an organization of States. But it was more: it was such an organization, founded upon great principles, in order to give the most efficient security for the maintenance of those very same principles.—These principles are the sovereignty of the States; the right of the people to govern themselves; the right of each State to regulate its own domestic affairs; to establish its own system of labor, and to pursue its own career of enterprise, subject to no restrictions except such as are expressed in the Federal Constitution. On these the Union was based, and constituted the solemn guarantee of all, that each State should be protected in their undisturbed enjoyment. When it failed to do this, or what is worse, when its government passed into the administration of those whose avowed policy and measures must lead to the overthrow of those principles, it was virtually at an end, and in their opinion, ceased to be valuable to the people of the Confederate States. Hence, secession was not resorted to merely to throw off the Union. Our people loved the Union, and honored its once glorious flag, for the rich memories that clustered around it.

They left it with a reluctance and regret to which history will scarcely do justice. They were, as they are now, wedded to the principles on which the Union was founded; they separated from it, but to vindicate and maintain them. Whether they acted wisely or unwisely must be left to the impartial arbitrament of time and coming events. But no people were ever prompted to so momentous a step by loftier devotion to constitutional liberty. For this, we are denounced as rebels against the government of the United States, and threatened with the bloody doom of traitors; our country is invaded, our homes desolated and our people slain by hostile armies. We are told that we must be conquered or exterminated. The North is fighting us to maintain the mere fact or form of Union, by force. We are defending ourselves, to preserve the great principles which lay at the foundation of the Union. If we be rebels against the one, if disposed to bandy epithets, we might reply that they who advocate and wage this war against us, are traitors to the other. If there is wrong on either or both sides, let impartial history decide who are the greater sinners. This is the naked truth. When thus viewed, how cruel and unnatural is this war! Why should the North fight us? Especially why should the thousands of the professed constitutional men of the North lend their countenance and aid to our subjugation? We are struggling for principles which should be as dear to them as they are to us. Do they not see that our overthrow will be the downfall of constitutional liberty—fatal to their freedom as well as ours—the inauguration of an irresponsible and unlimited despotism? Correct ideas are slow in their progress of leavening the mass of mind; truth is ever trampled upon, when passion gains sway.—But the ultimate prevalence of the one, and the ascendancy of the other is only a question of time, and their end, peace. The light already begins to break in upon the thinking and better portion of the Northern people. They begin to see that this war is not waged to restore the Union in good faith—the Union of the constitution; but, either to secure disunion, by avowed impossible and degrading terms of peace, or to convert it into a despotism by subjugating the South. Hence the Chicago movement.—Hence the note of discontent that is being sounded by a portion of the press and statesmen of the North. God opens the light, that the people of the North may understand the position which we occupy, and discern the volcano that threatens to engulf their liberty. Then they will consider negotiation not only politically, but absolutely necessary. Then peace will come, predicated upon those principles so essential to both governments, and all our strifes and difficulties solved in conformity to the best interest of the parties.

In view of our position, permit me to repeat, I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. I would not be understood however, as standing on any point of etiquette, as to who should take the initiative—I have no such feeling. All I mean to say is, that in view of the avowed policy of the United States Government, any advance on our part is already rejected, before made, and that we cannot make any upon the conditions announced by its President. I would not hesitate to take the initiative if there was the least hope of a favorable response or an honorable result. But if the Government of the United States should pass into other hands, repudiate the policy of subjugation, and indicate a desire for negotiation, I would, if need be, have our Government propose it—certainly, accept the offer of it, if tendered by the Federal authorities. Such I believe to be the spirit and temper of our people. Such I am satisfied is the sentiment of the President of the Confederate States. He has avowed it on every occasion which required him to allude to the subject. The North can have peace at any moment. All that they need to do is to let us alone—cease to fight us; or if they prefer, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties. We are willing—always have been willing, and shall continue to be willing. But as long as they fight us, the war must continue. For what can we do, but defend? We have no power to stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States.

Are our people prepared for peace upon those terms?—It is an insult to ask the question, unless indeed, we suppose, contrary to the whole history of our struggle, that they did not count the cost in the beginning, and have no just appreciation of the mighty principles involved. The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true, than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln, that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self government."

So long as the people will keep this great truth in view and obey the inspiration which it should kindle in the breasts of freemen, they cannot be conquered. They may have their land desolated, their property destroyed, their towns and cities burned and sacked, but subjugated they never can be. We cannot have peace so long as the present rulers of the United States are in power. We may say

not even if the Chicago movement should be successful—But let us wait and hope for the change and peace. It is [illegible] we must rely upon the omnipotence of truth and right, and the judicious economy and use of the means which [illegible] has given us. Patience, fortitude, courage, hope and faith are as much elements of heroic patriotism [illegible] Christian perfection. It is indispensible to [illegible] with unfailing devotion, as the only condition [illegible] liberty can be gained or preserved. Her christening [illegible] the beginning, was the baptism of blood. She [illegible] to lock arms and shields around her [illegible] freemen, rather than live slaves. If [illegible] the people, ultimate success will be [illegible] their sufferings and sacrifices. For their [illegible] history is replete with [illegible] of which [illegible] or more inspiring than that of the [illegible] 1776. Then let there be no despondency—no [illegible] and energy—no abatement of courage [illegible]

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

[illegible] of the Yankee Press on the Presidential Question.

[illegible] a long article upon the bitter spirit [illegible] North upon the subject of the Presidency [illegible] the fierceness of the denunciations of [illegible] We copy a portion of the editorial: [illegible] which the rival claims of Mr. Lincoln [illegible] McClellan are being pressed is a disgrace [illegible] of our country and a source of se[illegible] public peace. The Lincoln papers as[illegible] General McClellan with every epi[illegible] He is denounced as a gunboat gen[illegible] while all the many thou[illegible] gallant men who support him come in [illegible] of the same abolition dirty wa[illegible] McClellan papers are not behind [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Great American Showman Returns from California.

[illegible]

[illegible] I never meddle with my wife's things. She may wear muslin from Greenland's icy mountains, and bombazeen from Injy's coral strands, if she wants to; but I am plan to state that superior woman has peeled off all her furrin clothes and jumpt into fabrics of domestic manufacture.

But says some folks, if you stop importin' things you stop the revenoo. That's all right. We can stand it if the revenoo can. On the same principle young men should continer to get drunk on French brandy and to make their livers as dry as a corn cob with Cuby cigars, because 4 sooth, if they don't it will hurt the revenoo. This talk 'bout the revenoo is of the bosh, boshy. One thing is tor'bly certain—if we don't send gold out of the country we shall have the consolation of knowing that it's in the country. So I say great credit is doo to the wimin for this patriotic move—and, to tell the trooth, the wimin generally know what they're 'bout.—Of all the blessins there're the soothinest. If there'd never bin any wimin, where would my children be to-day?

But I hope this move will lead to other moves that air just as much needed, one of which is a general and thurer curtainment of expenses all around. The fact is we are getting terribly extravagant & unless paws in our mad career, in less than two years the goddess of liberty will be seen dodgin' into a Pawn Broker's shop with the other gown done up in a bundle, even if she dont have to spout the gold stars in her head band. Let us all take hold jintly, and live and dress centsibly, like our forefathers, who know'd moren than we do if they want quite so honest! Suttle goaketh)

There are other cheerin' signs. We don't, for instuns, lack great Gen'rals, and we certainly don't lack brave soljers; but there's one thing I wish we did lack, and that is our present Congress.

I venture to say if you will search Goddlemity's footstool all over with a ten hoss power mikroscope, you won't be able to find such anather pack of poppy-cock gabblers as the present Congress of the United States of America.

Genteeeen of the Senit & of the House, you've sot there and drawn'd your pay and made summer complaint speeches long enough. The country at large, includin the undersigned, is disgusted with you. Why don't you show us a statesman, somebody who can make a speech that will hit the pop'lar hart rite under the Great Public weskit? Why don't you show us a statesman who can rise up to the Emergency and cave in the Emergency's head?

Congress, you know, won't do. Go home you miserable devils—go home!

At a special Congressional 'lection in my district the other day, I delib'ritly voted for Henry Clay. I admit that Henry is dead, but in as much as we don't seem to have a live statesman in our national Congress, let us by all means have a first class corpse.

Them who think that a cane made from the timber of the house I once boarded in is essential to their happiness, should not delay about sendin' the money right on to me.

And now with a general hurrar for the wimin who air goin' to abandon furrin goods, and another for the patriotic everywheres, I'll leave public matters and indulge in a little pleasant family gossip.

My reported capture by the North American savijes of Utah led my wide circle of friends and creditors to think that I had bid adoo to earthly things, and was a [illegible] playin on a golden harp. Hence my rival home was unexpected.

It was 11 in the evening when I reached my homestead and knockt a healthy knock on the door thereof.

A night cap thrusted itself out of the front chamber winder. (It was my Betsy's night cap) And a voice said:

"Who is it?"

"It is a man!" I answered in a gruff voice.

"I don't b'leave it!" she said.

"Then come down and search me," I replied.

Then resumin' my nat'ral voice, I said. "It is your own A. W. Betsy! Sweet lady wake! Ever of thee!"

"Oh, its you, is it! I thought I smelt something."

But the old girl was glad to see me.

In the mornin' I found that my family were entertainin' a artist from Philadelphia who was there paintin' some startin' waterfalls and mountains, and I more than expected he had a hankerin' for my oldest daughter.

"Mr. S[illegible], father" said my daughter.

"Glad to see you sir," I replied, in a hospittle vois, "glad to see you."

"He is an artist, father," said my child.

"A which it?"

"A artist—a painter."

"A glazier?" I ask't. "Are you a painter and glazier, eh?"

"My daughter and wife was mad, but I couldn't help it; I felt in a comikil mood.

"It is a wonder to me, sir," said the artist "considering what a wide spread reputation you have that some of our Eastern managers don't secure you."

"It's a wonder to me" said my wife, "that somebody don't secure him with a chain."

After breakfast I went out to see my old friends.—The Editor of the *Bugle* greeted me cordially, and showed me the following article he'd just written about the paper on the other side of the street.

"We have recently put up in our office an entirely new sink—of unique construction—with two holes, through which the soiled water may pass to the new bucket underneath. What will the hell hounds of the *Advertiser* say to this? We shall continue to make improvements as fast as our rapidly improving business may warrant. Wonder whether a certain editor's wife thinks she can palm off a brass watch-charm on this community for a gold one?"

"That," says the editor, "hits him whar he lives.—That will close him up as bad as it did when I wrote an article [illegible] his sister, who's got a cocked eye."

A few days after my return, I was shown a young man who says he'll be Dam if he goes to the war. He was setting on a Barrel & was indeed a Loathsum object.

Last Sunday I heard Parson Batkin's preach and the good old man preached well, too, tho' his prayer was rather lengthy. The editor of the *Bugle*, who was with me, said the prayer would make 15 squares of solid nonpareil.

I dont think of nothing more to write about. So "B'leeve me if all those endearing young charms," &c., &c.

A. WARD.

A [illegible]ADIAN EULOGY OF GENERAL LEE.—In the New York *Metropolitan Record*, of July 23d, we find an admirably written review of the Federal campaign of 1864, copied from the Montreal *Telegraph*, from which we extract the following:

So far, we repeat, the campaign has failed at all points. The Federal armies have been buried to certain slaughter by a hard-heartedness worse than devilish. No general ever exhibited so great an indifference to the lives of his soldiers as Grant. It is impossible to say that his army has not fought well, and endured all the hardships, dangers and labors of the campaign with heroism and docility. They were directed by a butcher, and opposed by the greatest general of this or any other age. Posterity will rank Gen. Lee above Wellington or Napoleon, before Saxe or Turrenne; above Marlborough or Frederick, before Alexander or Caesar. Careful of the lives of his men, fertile in resources, a profound tactician, gifted with the swift intuition which enables a commander to discern the purpose of his enemy, and the power of rapid combination, which enables him to oppose to it a prompt resistance; modest, frugal, self-denying, void of arrogance or self-assertion; trusting nothing to chance; among men, noble as the noblest in the lofty dignity of the Christian gentleman; among patriots, less self-seeking, and as pure as Washington; among soldiers, combining the religious simplicity of Havelock with the genius of Napoleon, the heroism of Bayard and Sidney, and the untiring, never faltering duty of Washington.

Had this great soldier had at his command the forces and material against which he is called on to contend—the superiority on land and the supremacy on water—in six months the whole Federal States would be prostrate at his feet. As it is, he has made his own name, and that of the Confederacy he serves, immortal.

THE RIGHT SORT OF EXAMPLE.—Every day and night, says the Raleigh Confederate, on the arrival of the cars, large numbers of deserters who have given themselves up, pass by our office door on their way to Camp Holmes, from whence they are forwarded to their respective commands. This has been the case for several weeks past, and we suppose some two or three thousand have thus been returned to duty. Let those who are still out follow this example of comrades, and let those who have dodged into bomb-proof places from out of their ranks, and those who dodged in before going into the ranks—the militia and home guard officers, the justices of the peace, constables, &c., especially the non-producers, and Lee, Hood and Early will soon have their ranks filled to repletion. Better come voluntarily than have to be sent for, or, what is worse, see the glorious sun of your country go down in blood, and yourselves and children brought under the hated yoke of Abolition despotism. The authoritative announcement that one third of the Army of Tennessee is absent, chiefly without leave, is a disgrace to a people struggling to be free. Every patriotic man and woman in the land should go forth resolved to wipe out the stain on their country, and save us from future disaster.

The first white frost, in this section this season, was seen on the morning of the 10th Oct., 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9th, 1864.

An official dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced up the Manassas Gap Rail Road on the 4th inst. with several trains of cars loaded with Railroad material and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Gen. Mosby attacked them at Salem capturing fifty prisoners, all their camp equipage, baggage, stores, &c. He killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss was two wounded.

FROM THE VALLEY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9th, 1864.

An official dispatch received at the War Department says that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was attacked by us on the 7th and handsomely driven back. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine forges, with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large number.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 9th, 1864

Yesterday about noon the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines, but it turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right in order to occupy all our lost works near Fort McRae.—The enemy, by this move, gained nothing in the direction of the Southside Railroad, and only prolonged their line driving in a few videttes occupying this ground.

Heth took only a part of the works near Fort McRae occupied by the enemy. All quiet to-day. Weather cloudy and very cold.

FROM GEORGIA—CAPTURE OF ROME WITH THREE THOUSAND NEGROES—OUR ARMY AT ETOWAH—FORREST IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 8, 1864.

Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome; three thousand negroes with white officers were taken. The Yankees destroyed all the Commissary stores and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

Gen. Wheeler has dashed into Marietta and burned a block of store houses, and spiked three guns.

Our army is supposed to be at Etowah. Fortifications have been thrown up on the Kennesaw.

Dalton has been surprised by our troops.

Forrest is in Middle Tennessee. Rosseau is cooped up in Nashville.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 8th, 1864

The Yellow Fever still prevails in Charleston. New cases occur daily and many deaths also.

LOSS OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 8th, 1864.

The new blockade runner Constance struck the wreck of steamer Mary Bowers, while trying to run into Charleston harbor, and was sunk on Wednesday night. One of the crew was drowned. The remainder, with the passengers, were saved. The steamer was owned by Collie & Co. Most of the cargo was on government account.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 9th, 1864.

A letter to the Chronicle and Sentinel states that three corps of Sherman's army had left Atlanta and occupied a strong position from Vining's Station to and above Marietta. The Yankees found out Hood's plans and anticipated him. The head of our army is near Brownsville. It is not known where we will march to.

A letter to the same paper says that late dates from Atlanta states that four Yankee corps were in that city.—Yankee officers claim to have eighty thousand troops and ninety days' rations, and railroad iron enough for 100 miles. Federal officers say that Sherman will soon move for Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say that no trains have arrived for eight days.

All accounts from Hood's army are encouraging.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10, 1864.

An official dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge, states that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after slight resistance, has been driven back from Kingsport towards Rogersville, and now there is no enemy this side of Jonesboro'.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10th, 1864

Official dispatches received at the War Department today state that Vaughan's cavalry drove the enemy from Rogersville on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Ball's Gap.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 10th, 1864.

The enemy last evening relinquished the extended line which they took possession of on Saturday.

Last night there were some indications of a purpose on the part of the enemy to make an attack on our front, but it amounted to nothing.

The enemy have burned several fine dwellings on the outskirts of the lines on their left during the last few days.

Supplies of clothing and shoes are being issued to the army.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 10th, 1864.

The correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, who is with Hood's army, says that the occupation of Rome was effected without a fight. The dash into Marietta was bloodless.

When Sherman learned that Hood had moved northward he crossed the river with two corps, and formed a line of observation at Vining's Station. Hood's line crossed the railroad at Big Shanty on the 4th, and the two armies held this relation to each other without firing a gun. On the 5th Sherman withdrew and returned to Atlanta. Our army then set to work and effectually destroyed the railroad from Big Shanty to Castenaula. All the bridges from Marietta to Dalton were also destroyed. We have strongly fortified Kenesaw mountain. Jackson holds Rome, and Wheeler has possession of Resaca.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—YANKEE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI, &c.

OSYKA, Miss., Oct. 9th, 1864.

Scott's cavalry met and repulsed the enemy's advance from Bayou Sara on Wednesday, near Jackson, La., after a severe fight. No casualties are known, except that one of Scott's caissons was blown up and several men killed.

Finding the enemy returning with overwhelming reinforcements, our forces evacuated Clinton on Thursday, saving everything, and falling back towards Liberty.

On Thursday morning at eight o'clock the Yankee cavalry entered Clinton, in Confederate disguise, from the East side of the town, having crossed Amite river at Williams' bridge and come up the East side.

No particulars received of what they did at Clinton or Woodville, except the capture of a few officers, including Col. Pinckney, commandant of the post at Clinton, and some twenty or thirty soldiers at Williams' Bridge.

On Thursday a railing party two hundred strong struck off from the main body and visited Greensboro' and Tangipaho, and thence to Osyka on the railroad. They remained a few hours at each place searching houses for Confederate soldiers and arms. At Greensboro' they pillaged and destroyed every kind of property and personal effects, leaving many families destitute.

Capt. Addison, of Greensburg, was captured, and compelled to drive his carriage with his negro women inside as passengers, to Baton Rouge.

At this place (Osyka) the raiders demolished the telegraphic apparatus, and carried off one of the operators, Mr. Austin; the other, Mr. Allsyn, narrowly escaped.—McPatton, adjutant of the post, Moran, commissary, and several furloughed soldiers, were also carried off.

Yesterday morning another Yankee force of over two thousand cavalry occupied Greensburg, and pillaged around indiscriminately. In the evening they encamped at a farm five miles below. They were reported to be accompanied by infantry. No tidings of them to-day.

FROM CHARLESTON—DEATH OF BEAUREGARD'S CHIEF ENGINEER.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10th, 1864.

Col. D. B. Harris, of Virginia, the distinguished Chief Engineer of Beauregard's staff, who constructed the batteries which defend Charleston, died to-day at Summerville of yellow fever contracted here. His loss is deeply deplored.

All quiet, except the usual shelling.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—Saturday our Eastern shore battery opened on a gunboat and whipped her off. On Sunday the same battery opened on a side wheel steamer, hulled and disabled her. The vessel is not now visible in the fleet.—This morning all but two vessels disappeared, but came back in the evening.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 11th, 1864.

Flag of truce boat came up yesterday. The Naval and Fort Gains garrisons will be exchanged. The enemy decline exchanging the Fort Morgan garrison prisoners.

LATER FROM THE WEST—PRICE STILL ON THE ADVANCE.

MOBILE, Oct. 11th, 1864.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

SENATOBIA, Oct. 9th, 1864.

The Memphis Argus, of the 8th inst., contains Missouri dates to the 5th inst.

Price has advanced with three columns, including Marmaduke's force of 2,500, and Shelby's of 1,500; Price with the main column. Shelby's force took a more Northerly route, operating principally on the Railroad, which was greatly damaged, especially the Southwestern branch, which was torn up in many places. The cars, bridges, trestles and tanks were burned.

At last accounts Price was between South Branch and the main Pacific Railroad, with a train of 200 wagons. A. J. Smith was at Franklin. All quiet at Jefferson City, although telegraphic communication was cut off. Ewing is reported to have arrived at Rolla with 80 men of the Pilot Knob garrison.

Various rumors prevail that the Confederates are moving with great rapidity.

Nashville dates to the 4th say that Forrest, after destroying the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, advanced to Duck River and Spring Hill and went towards Florence.

Guerrilla bands are numerous around Nashville, capturing commissary stores and foraging trains, disabling waggons and carrying off mules. Two upward freight trains were captured between Nashville and Louisville.

Telegraphic communication is open to Chattanooga. A large force is at work on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and the cars would run to Pulaski within a week, and the telegraph would be working to Athens.

Passengers from Chattanooga report that a portion of Forrest's forces had demanded the surrender of Dalton.

New York is preparing a grand ovation to Capt. Winslow of the Kersarge.

One hundred armed men assisted in Crawford County, Indiana, to resist the draft, and were being reinforced from adjoining Counties and from Kentucky.

LATER NEWS FROM FEDERALDOM.

[Correspondence of the New York Times of the 3d inst.]

The correspondents write from the headquarters of Grant's army.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON.

The capture of this work is thus described:

The movements north of the James River commenced before daylight on the morning of Thursday last.

The troops selected for the task of carrying these works were mainly those belonging to Butler's command, including the Tenth Corps, under Gen. Birney, and the Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. Ord. Under cover of the darkness of Tuesday and Wednesday nights two pontoon bridges were constructed. And when these were completed three days rations were issued to the troops detailed for the assault, and the order of march was given. Everything in the shape of extra encumbrance was left south of the river, including wagons, so that the double purpose might be gained of making quick advance and avoiding all unnecessary noise. At daylight on Thursday the whole body of the assailing column was safely over the river.

Gen. Kautz with a division of cavalry, led the advance on the extreme right. In the space between Deep Bottom and Dutch Gap, the infantry was formed into two columns, the Tenth Corps (Birney's) striking out in the direction of Newmarket by our right, and the Eighteenth taking up its advance by left, on a line nearer to the river. The latter column, under General Ord, had to encounter heavy skirmishing almost from the outset of its march. The rebels, however, made no effective or resolute stand until they had fallen back to a line of rifle-pits on Chafin's Farm. These pits extended near to the river, on which a well-constructed fort terminated the line. The pits were carried by our men after a succession of gallant charges, but at a very heavy loss. The fort was likewise carried, but only after a series of most bloody encounters. One eyewitness says, that "the glacis of the fort after the battle, presented a horrible sight. The heavy guns told with deadly effect on the storming party, and its glacis was covered with the dead and dying who had fallen in the assault. The rebel garrison in this outer line of works was small when the attack commenced, early in the day, but it had received heavy reinforcements from Richmond while the fight was progressing. One division, we are told, Gen. Stedman's, took the salients of the main work, and thence swinging round inside of, and in the rear of the enemy in the other works, drove them out before them. *This division lost every one of its brigade commanders either in killed or wounded.* Gen. Burnham was killed, and Cols. Stevens and Donohue were wounded early in the fight. The three divisions, which made up the Eighteenth Corps, to which this great task was intrusted, were commanded by Generals Stannard, Heckman and Burnham. How the latter led his men, and how they fought, may be gathered from the fact that they *lost five hundred in killed and wounded* before they achieved possession of the enemy's works. The negro troops are praised for the steadiness and gallantry with which they fought.

The Tenth Corps, meanwhile, was not idle on the right of our assailing line. Gen. Birney met the enemy almost immediately after starting away from Deep Bottom, and a succession of skirmishes was the order of advance until the Newmarket road was reached. To gain possession of that road was the main task for which the Tenth was especially detailed. The enemy was found strongly intrenched on what are called Newmarket Heights. The strong natural position thus occupied was made formidable by works of an important character. To carry this the colored troops were selected by Gen. Birney. They neither halted nor faltered, although they were *mown down in large numbers* by the keen, sharp fire of the enemy. The presence of Gen. Birney in the very heat and crisis of this assault doubtless did a vast deal to inspire his men with the courage and dash so essential to the execution of their task. *Gens. Grant and Butler were both on the ground* at this point during the day, and the presence of the Lieutenant-General is said to have created the wildest enthusiasm among the troops.

General Birney did not take a long breathing spell at Newmarket Heights. He at once pushed forward in the direction of an old earthwork three miles beyond Newmarket, and it was shortly taken possession of with barely a show of resistance. Two miles beyond where this old earthwork stands, the Varina road crosses the Newmarket road, and along that line the Eighteenth Corps, having finished its task on the left toward the river, was marching up to form a junction with the Tenth. At this point a formidable series of rebel works crosses the Newmarket road six miles from Richmond. These works, after a succession of desperate charges directed by Birney himself, and which lasted from two o'clock on Thursday afternoon till dark, still remain in the enemy's hands. *We lost heavily in this struggle*, but the game is not given up.

THE REPULSE BEFORE FORT GILMER.

The bloody repulse sustained in the assault on Fort Gilmer is pictured as follows:

Our troops at once pushed on to the junction of the Varina and Newmarket roads, three quarters of a mile further, where a reconnoissance revealed a strong lunette shaped fortification, with outworks on either flank, to the left of the road, and commanding it fully—These works Gen. Birney ordered to be assaulted. The troops employed were Foster's division, and Brig. Gen'l Birney's colored troops, the latter on the left of Foster. Twice these works were assailed, and on each occasion the charge was gallantly made, but failed. Our men suffered greatly, being exposed as they crossed the wide open interval in front of the rebel position, to a withering enfilading fire of grape, canister and musketry, from a rebel fortification further to the right, which completely plowed the ground.

The colored troops again distinguished themselves here. General Birney's brigade, or at least a portion of it, reached the works on the left, before which was a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep. About 2,000 of these negroes got into this ditch and never came back. At least twenty of them climbed on the parapet of the fort, and were shot dead, tumbling back upon their comrades. The rest, it is said, were slaughtered by the enemy with shells thrown among them by hand.

Among the many white officers wounded in this charge were Lieut. Col. Johnston of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, by a Minie ball in the shoulder, received while carrying the colors of his regiment which he seized from the color-sergeant who was killed. Col. Johnston has been wounded twice before. Colonel McDonald, of the Forty seventh New York, a very brave officer was also wounded in the shoulder. Col. Daggate, One hundred and Seventeenth New York, was slightly wounded in the leg; Major Ludwig, One Hundred and Twelfth New York in right breast; Capt. N. V. Smith, Seventh United States Cavalry in right and left shoulders.

ONE DAY LATER.

From the New York Times, of the 5th, we take the following summary of its war news:

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no more fighting. A despatch dated Sunday evening, says "the rebels fell back this morning to their main line of works, which runs from the lead works to the Southside road, or near it. This position of the rebels is a very strong one, and cannot easily be carried. A division of the Second Corps advanced to the Boydton road, over which the enemy wagon their supplies to Petersburg.—Two lines of works were found unoccupied, only a skirmish line opposing the advance, and falling back as our troops went forward.

Near the Boydton road a very formidable line of works was found, behind which the rebels were posted in heavy force. It was not deemed advisable to attack, and our men fell back and occupy a safe position. They lost a few wounded in the advance. Our loss on Friday was greater than at first stated. The total in killed, wounded and prisoners will foot up not far from 2,000—more than half of whom were taken prisoners. This occurred in consequence of a gap being left between a part of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, through which the enemy charged, and flanked the Second Division of the Ninth Corps.

The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that Price is moving on Rains in three columns, the right under Shelby and Marmaduke, the centre under himself, and the left under Cooper, the latter being mainly composed of half breed Indians.

Y. S. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Caroline, a new and very fast side wheel steamer of four hundred and seventy tons register, designed for running the blockade of Southern ports, was spoken off Cape Race on Sunday last, on her first trip out from Glasgow.—She was bound for Wilmington, N. C., via Halifax, and had a cargo of machinery. The officers of the Caroline reported that her sister ship, the Colonel Lamb, would pass Cape Race to-day for the same destination. There were twelve blockade runners lying in the harbor of Halifax on Friday last. One of them was chased in on the previous day by one of our gunboats. The United States steamer Florida anchored below Halifax on Sunday, and may, perhaps, ere long, cut short the career of some of the vessels of this fleet. So says the *Herald* of the 4th.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, of Friday, says:

Last night, after the performance at the Holliday Street Theatre, Mr. Bokee, one of the actors, was placed under arrest by the military guard, on the charge of using disloyal remarks while upon the stage. The charge appeared to have originated in this way: The play being performed was the "Heir at Law." In a dialogue between Ld. Duberly (Mr. Hal,) and Mr. Steadfast (Mr. Bokee,) the latter says he is just from Quebec, America. Lord Duberly replies, "Then you must be a Yankee Doodle." It was asserted to Mr. Bokee (Steadfast) answered, "No, thank God, I am not a Yankee."

A dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser, from Washington says:

A gentleman who had just arrived from Montgomery, Ala., says that in that city and within two miles of it there are four hundred and eighty thousand bales of cotton. It is believed that our Generals are ordered not to capture it for the present. Rousseau could have destroyed it when on his raid but for these orders.

A despatch from Washington says the military authorities have for some time had under advisement a plan for preventing any further rebel raids in the Valley. This plan embraces the erection of extensive fortifications at several of the principal Gaps. Of these defensive works that at Manassas will be by far the heaviest, and will be manned by a numerous garrison.

The government has not yet learned the folly of its policy of suppressing newspapers. We learn that a paper called the Evening Post, has just been suppressed in Baltimore by order of General Wallace, for placarding something on its Bulletin Board. Recently another journal was shut up out West by military authority. Nothing could be more absurd than such a course.

Gen. Cass has written a letter, stating that he shall vote for McClellan and Pendletion.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 4th, 1864.

News from the front is rather meagre. Nothing is positively known beyond that Sherman is staggering under the strategic blow which has been dealt. He don't know what to do. His plans are upset. His campaign is closed. It is now Hood who is campaigning and Sherman is on the defensive. The sunny South is now open to Sherman—Why don't he choose his direction and go! There is nothing in his front but some cavalry and the militia. Sherman can sweep over them like a whirlwind. With Montgomery, and Macon, and Augusta and everywhere except the rear uncovered. Why don't he take hold? Hood seems to want him to make a grand journey homeward, by way of Charleston, or Mobile, or Pensacola. All doors are invitingly open except those leading to Blue Mountain and Chattanooga. Sherman's campaign is over. Having demolished, dissipated, evaporated, dispersed the army which under Bragg, Johnston and Hood has so long disputed his progress, he can now take possession of the country. It is his. His work is done.

Calmly and peacefully Sherman and his army are enjoying their conquests. We are so pleased with our masters, we are going to keep them here. Lincoln may call as loudly as he pleases for them to come and help him against Price in Missouri, or Forrest in Tennessee or whoever wishes to steal horses in Kentucky, or Echols at the saltworks, or against Lee, or Early or the yellow fever. We will not hear Lincoln's calls. We will have Sherman and his gallant army in Georgia. They have fought gallantly for the fertile plains around Atlanta and their blood and bones shall fertilize no other ground.

But, seriously, what is Sherman to do? Hood's present position is perfectly protected. To flank him now is impossible, and to cut his communications is utterly out of the question. Sherman can stay at Atlanta till he rots, or he can leave his railroad and be whipped as sure as he does it; or he may fight his way home. I assure you that every soldier in Hood's army understands the advantage of our position, and the very best feeling exists.

This is Gen. Hood's campaign. He began after Atlanta was lost. His energy and invention up to the 1st of September was tied down to the one idea of saving Atlanta.—It was not his idea. Lying idle week after week in the trenches, is not Hood's style. I confess to an ardent admiration for the gallant young soldier, who is now leading this army. The hazardous movements which brought it out of Atlanta, then to Palmetto, and thence to its present splendid position, were made with a great celerity that showed the conductor to be perfectly master of the grand machine he was manipulating.

Wait a little while, and a great event will compel from all approbation of the act which placed Gen. Hood in command of the army of Tennessee.

Casualties.

Among Officers of the 61st Regiment, N. C. T., during the battle fought near Richmond 30th Sept., 1864:—

Company A—Lt. Smith, leg broken and sent to the Hospital.

Company A—Capt. Robinson and Lt. Chesnutt, both severely wounded and in the hands of the Yankees.

Company B—Capt. Stevenson and Lt. Redditt, both captured, supposed not wounded.

Company C—Lt. Guthrie, captured.

Company D—Lt. W. S. Ramsey, arm amputated and a wound in the breast.

Company E—Lt. Jackson, captured.

Company F—Capt. Darden, captured; Lieut. Darnels, killed.

Company G—Capt. Keith, mortally wounded.

Company H—None.

Company I—Lt. Grimsly, wounded in the face.

Company K—Lt. H. C. Koonce, leg amputated.

Lieut. S. E. Koonce, killed or captured.

Adjutant W. L. Faison, mortally wounded directly through the hip joint.

Capt. Briggs, Lieut. Lippitt and Storey all escaped unhurt.

CHAFIN'S BLUFF, VA., Oct. 31, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

For the benefit of the friends and relatives of Co. "H," 51st Regiment N. C. Troops, Clingman's Brigade, please publish the following list of casualties in said Company, in recent engagements at Chafin's Farm, Va., September 30th, 1864:

Wounded—Sergt H B Colyer, in head, slightly. Privates W J Catrett, in hand, slightly; Daniel Tyson, in leg, seriously.

The following fell into the hands of the enemy, either killed, wounded or unhurt: Sergt J E Campbell. Privates Wm Batton, M Catrett, F K George, P P Killihan, A Nobles, C Odom, B B Reynolds, J W Tyson, J T Thompson.

I am, very respectfully,
J. A. MEARES, 1st Lieut,
Commanding Co. H, 51st N. C. T.

Pursuant to a Call from His Excellency Gov. Vance, the Council of State met at the Council Chamber in this city on Wednesday. The following were present: F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt; A. T. Davidson, of Macon; J. B. Hargrove, of Anson; and L. Eldridge of Johnston; Dr. James Calloway, of Wilkes was absent.

The following appointments were made:

A. G. Foster, of Randolph, Counsellor of State, vice R. P. Dick, resigned. P. H. Winston, jr., Counsellor of State vice J. R. Stubbs, resigned.

Col. J. D. Hyman, of Henderson, and Henry Nott, of New Hanover were appointed members of the Internal Improvement Board.

The Council declined to recommend a call of the Legislature at present.

The Council adjourned on yesterday.

Ral. Conservative, 7th inst.

Official Vote for Governor.

Whole number of votes poled, 72,561, of which Governor

Vance received	58,070
W. W. Holden,	14,491
Vance's majority	43,579

In 1862 there were 73,007 votes polled.
In 1864 there were 72,561 "
Leaving only 446 less votes polled than in 1862.

Raleigh Confederate.

Cut out the following and paste it in your scrap book. It is worth a year's subscription to any reader of this paper:

The leaves of the elder, if strewn among corn or other grain, when it is put in the bin, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weavil. The juice will also kill bed bugs and maggots. Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shields them.—The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches and among them bunches of elder leaves.

Poor men are apt to fare badly everywhere. It is a blessed thing to live in a land of plenty if you have plenty of land.

GEORGIA MILITIA.—We understand it is expected that the Militia when they return to camp at the end of their furlough, will be used in future for the defence of Augusta, Macon, Milledgeville, Columbus, or Athens, as the one or the other may be threatened by raids or detachments from Sherman's army. They have already rendered distinguished service at the front, and will no doubt do their duty faithfully in the new field to which they may be assigned.

At the end of the furlough extended to them, they are all to re-assemble in this city (Macon) and await developments.—*Macon Intelligencer.*

MARRIED.

By Rev. Isaac G. McLaughlin, Oct. 6th, 1864, at the residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. A. D. TAYLOR, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MARY S. youngest daughter of Elijah Ritch, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, N. C.

In Duplin County, on the 28th ult., by Rev. N. B. Cobb, Col. C. D. HILL, to Miss BETTIE W., daughter of Dr. J. H. Hicks, all of Duplin.

DIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., GRACE E. HALLETT, wife of Capt. Benj. Hallett, aged 64 years.

In this town on the morning of the 7th inst., WILLIAM MEARES WALKER, in the 35th year of his age, fourth son of the late John Walker, Esq.

In this County, on Topsail Sound, on the 5th inst., of diptheria, LAVINA ISABELA, daughter of Joseph C. and Ann M. Howard, aged 6 years and 6 months.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Oct. 12th, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Sell on the hoof at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Is in demand, and scarcely any on market. We quote from carts at $5 50 to $6 per lb.

BEESWAX—$4 50 to $5 per lb.

BUTTER—$9 to $10 per lb.

COTTON—We quote at $1 50 for uncompressed and $1 75 per lb. for compressed.

CORN—Sells at $18 to $20 per bushel, as in quantity.

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at $25 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $4 to $4 50 per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $5 to $5 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any arriving, and the market is almost bare. We quote small sales from wharf, at $500 per bbl. for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder $18 to $20; shucks $8 to $10; and Hay $18 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2, and dry $4 to $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $23, and upper $28 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the barrel at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 30 to $3 per lb.

PEAS—Cow, $40 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish $30 to $35, and Sweet $12 to $16 per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens $5 to $7, and grown fowls $8 to $9 each.

RICE—Clean 40 to 00 cents per lb.

SALT—Sound made sells from store at $30 to $35 per bushel.

SUGAR—$7 to $7 50 per lb. by the bbl.

SYRUP—Sorghum is dull of sale at $15 to $16 per gallon.

SHEETING.—Fayetteville factory, $3 25 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 to $5 per gallon.

TALLOW—$4 to $4 50 per lb.

YARN—Sells by the bale at $35 per bunch.

WOOD—Is in demand, and the market is almost bare.—We quote by the boat load at $40 for pine; $40 to $45 for ashe, and $50 to $55 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET.

We have no material change to note in the market for the week, with the exception of gold, which has declined. There has been a fair enquiry for long date bonds, and scarcely any have been offered on market. The following are the rates at which the brokers are buying:

Confederate Bonds range from $100 to $120 according to date.

Four per cent. Certificates, $80.

7.30 Notes, $65.

Gold, $23; Silver, $22; Sterling bills, $22 to $23 for one.

Bank Notes—North Carolina, $3 50 to $4 50; Georgia, $2 50 to $3; and South Carolina and Virginia, $2 to $2 50 for one.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at September Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, as Executor upon the last will and testament of Thomas Murray, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Executor.

Oct. 13th 3 3t*

LOST

ON TUESDAY, the 5th instant, between my residence in Upper Black River District and the nine mile post on the Mount Misery Road, a leather CIGAR CASE used as a pocket-book and containing among others the following papers:—

My receipt for tax in kind; certificate No. 875, dated 14th March, 1864, for $3,000 funded in 4 per cent. stock, issued to me. There were some other papers not recollected, and also $60 in money. Any person finding and returning the pocket-book and papers to me or to the Journal Office, will be entitled to retain the money and will receive the thanks of the subscriber.

WM. ROBINSON.

New Hanover County, Oct. 12, 1864.—3-2t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL of Onslow County two negroes. One by the name of John (alias) Dick, who says he belongs to Dr. James McKee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. The other says his name is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks of Duplin County, N. C. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff.

Oct. 6th 1864. 26 1t—3-tf

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4, 1864.

THE following named officers, of the Invalid Corps, having been assigned by Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina for duty, and having failed to comply with said orders, are requested to report without delay in person, or if unable to travel, to advise this Office by letter of the cause of their prolonged absence:

Captain W. S. Chastain.
" J. G. Royal.
First Lieutenant A. A. Scott,
" " Joseph Nunnery,
" " J. M. Cathie,
" " S. M. Blazington
" " R. H. Maxwell,
" " T. B. Ward.
Second " Alex. W. Westmoreland,
" " W. J. Means.

The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent, and they are enjoined to report with the least possible delay.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

Oct. 7. 27-2t—3-2t

WILKINSON & CO.,

34 MARKET STREET,

ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES for all Bank Notes.

Oct. 7. 27-3t&3-2t

NOTICE.

TO FARMERS IN NEW HANOVER.

AGENTS for this County are now ready to receive the Tax in Kind. Farmers will please be prompt in delivering what has been assessed. Bring your estimates when you come to pay your Tithes.

W. T. HUGGINS,
Agent for New Hanover County.

Office at Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell's.

Oct 5th 25 4t—2 2t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NO. CA.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commandants of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divided by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. General C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 7. 27-3t—3-3t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1864.

THERE is a dearth of news to-day. The mails bring us Richmond papers of the 4th inst., but they contain little of importance that has not been anticipated by telegraph.

From the South we have received nothing for two days, and we are entirely in the dark as to the movements of our army in Georgia. The Richmond *Whig* says that it is "informed, officially, that General G. T. Beauregard has been assigned by the President to the command of the Departments heretofore commanded, respectively, by Generals Hood and Taylor. We believe the Department as now arranged will cover the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky—though in regard to this we are not certain. The report, so fondly believed, that General Beauregard was to take command of the army lately manoeuvred out of Atlanta is thus set at rest, and the eager desire of the country is again disregarded. Nevertheless, the Department to which General B. has been assigned, embracing as it does the threatened city of Mobile, is an important one, and although it may not afford opportunities for the display of those brilliant qualities in the field which has won for the noble Creole so much admiration from the country and so much love from the army, yet it is the felicity of his nature to achieve triumphs for the cause, and fame for himself, in all positions in which he is placed."

Daily Journal, 7th instant.

YANKEE RAID ANTICIPATED.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th inst. says:—It was rumored yesterday evening that two Regiments of Yankee cavalry had appeared at Reshel's Hill, about fifteen miles north of Gordonsville and that they designed a raid upon the Central road. Our authorities being forewarned are forearmed.

Grant's Losses.

In copying from the *National Intelligencer* the report of GRANT's losses from May 5th to the "last assault on Petersburg," which the *Intelligencer* places at 75 340 men, the Petersburg *Express* very justly remarks:

"The above may appear appalling to European eyes, as also to those on this side of the Atlantic, but it does not give the half of Grant's losses in this campaign. All the commands operating in Virginia, are under Grant's orders, and must be received as a part of his campaign. In the table above no mention is made of Hunter's losses, in his advance to Lynchburg. They could not have been less than [illegible]. Butler's movements in Chesterfield, too, are [illegible]. Both fight at Drury's Bluff on the 16th May, [illegible] of 7,000 to say nothing of his heavy [illegible] at Port Walthall Junction and Swift Creek. The bloody battle of Monocacy in Maryland, between Gen. Early and Lew Wallace, is also omitted. Also the [illegible] the Washington defences. The writer fails to [illegible] at the Crater, in which the enemy [illegible] of over 5,000. No mention is made of the [illegible] the Weldon Railroad, which occurred on the [illegible] of August near the Davis House, where we [illegible] prisoners alone, and the enemy admitted [illegible] killed and wounded. The table does not [illegible] fight of the 25th August, at Reams' Station, between Hancock and Generals A. P. Hill and Hampton. It also omits any mention of [illegible] victories over Sheridan at Trevilian's depot and below Richmond. The table was probably made [illegible] to the late sanguinary conflict near Winchester [illegible] must now be taken into the account, and later [illegible] of last Thursday, Friday and Saturday [illegible], and below Richmond. The losses [illegible] in many instances are known to be [illegible] and we may safely state, that Grant's losses in the present campaign, commencing with the first week in May, and ending October 1st, say five months, have not been less than 175 000 men.

"In this connection, a paragraph which appears in a late number of the Boston Courier, under the caption, "Grant's Waste of Men," is not inappropriate. That paper [illegible] illustration of the havoc of war [illegible] than the condition of the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. It was for over two years [illegible] defence of Washington, doing most [illegible] but not "active" service, when, after the [illegible] of the Wilderness, it was ordered to the front [illegible] organization. It marched out 1,670 men [illegible] and was in the brunt of the battle at Spottsylvania Courthouse. It now returns with but 270 men, leaving at Petersburg about as many re-enlisted men and recruits, whose time is not out, and there are only 13 officers left. Thus, within sixty days, about 1,100 men of 1,700 have [illegible] in what is called "glory," certainly [illegible] no desertion, no straggling, no slow disease [illegible] Chickahominy swamp, to detract from their laurels or from the record of as fine a regiment physically as Massachusetts could produce. Yet, this is no isolated case, but only a fair sample of all, and an irrefragable proof that Grant's waste of men had not been exaggerated.

"What a fearful responsibility rests upon the shoulders of this human butcher! How many widows and orphans this day, bowed with grief, trace the cause of their widowhood and orphanage directly to Grant! What an insupportable load of guilt has accumulated upon his flinty heart, and what an account must he render at the Grand Assize, when confronted by the Great Judge, and called upon for a reckoning."

THE ELLIPTICAL BORE.

To the Editor of the Mercury: I noticed in your valuable paper a few days ago the report of a new English cannon, which has proved equal, if not superior, to the Armstrong and Whitworth guns. It is said to be on the principle of a slightly elliptical bore. It may perhaps, be interesting to some of your scientific readers to be informed that the "slightly elliptical bore" was first suggested in Charleston. In the year 1861 the undersigned applied to Colonel Anderson of Richmond, to cast such a cannon [illegible]. An application to Messrs. Cameron & [illegible] with better success, and the plans and drawings were furnished; but the Government work occupying so much of their time, and I having to go into active service, the cast was never made. However, my [illegible] "slightly elliptical bore" and grooving.

I am, sir, &c.,

JOHN A. WAGNER.

As long ago as the Crimean War, say as 1855 or 1856, the Lancaster gun was used against the Redan. It was a "slightly elliptical" gun, the ellipsis twisting; and we have now a copy of Frank Leslie's of at least two years before 1861, in which diagrams of the gun are given. Upon the whole, we think it would have been better for Mr. JOHN A. WAGNER not to have claimed an invention to which he has no more title than the man in the moon.

McCLELLAN'S PEACE POLICY.—The Louisville *Press* says that [illegible] A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, stated in Baltimore that McCLELLAN assured him two days in advance of his letter of acceptance, that if he (McCLELLAN) were elected, not a gun should be fired at the rebels after the 4th of March.—*Exchange paper.*

We don't believe one word of it.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—We learn that on Saturday afternoon last, about five o'clock, Mr. Nelson Fow, who lives in this county, between Lilesville and the Grassy Islands, had three children (boys) killed from the effects of lightning—aged respectively 17, 14 and 7. It appears that at the time they were killed no rain had fallen immediately in their neighborhood, and that two of the children were sitting in the door watching the play of the lightning as the cloud was passing, with the third lying behind them on the floor, near the door. Their mother was somewhere about the house. She was considerably shocked by the stroke that killed her children. When she recovered her first thought was for her children, and when she went to look after them, she saw the one that had been lying on the floor, with that position with his clothes on fire. She put the fire out, and found him dead. The other two had fallen from the door outside—one lying on his face, the other on his side, and both dead.

Carolina Argus.

Doctor looking learned, speaking slow: "Well, mariner, what tooth do you want extracted? is it a molar or an incisor?" Jack, short and sharp: "It is in the upper tier, on the larboard side, bear a hand you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a lobster."

We take the following well penned remarks from the Richmond *Whig* of the 4th inst:

RICHMOND AND ATLANTA.

Suppose, instead of being baffled again in an "On to Richmond," Grant had actually entered the city, sacked its private dwellings, burned its public buildings and polluted its loyal streets and beautiful squares with the tread of his negro soldiery, would the Confederacy, we ask, have been conquered, or Gen. Lee and his army dismayed? Not a whit more, if as much as was the Army of the West by the recent fruitless occupancy of Atlanta by Sherman. We would, it is true, have been mortified, humiliated and rendered desperate, and our soldiery would, no doubt, for a long time, have preferred gloomy weather and sombre uniforms to bright days and gilt and tinsel and new Confederate Grey, because more in consonance with their gloomy feelings at the loss of their beloved and beautiful Capital; but still with Richmond taken, the Yankees would have found armed men to meet them at every step as they advanced into the interior.

While Richmond can never be taken, in our opinion, let us not for the future continue to nurture the foolish, delusive and pernicious [illegible] that its fate settles once for all the fate of the Confederacy. On the other hand, neither let us place our sole reliance and dependence for victory in the precarious existence of any General, however great, skillful and fortunate. We have yet men, without rank, groping in the trenches, who may, perchance, eclipse all who have essayed as yet to take command in this mighty struggle. The great Jackson fell, and his death caused a wide spread gloom, but others immediately came to the surface, competent to meet the very best generals the North has produced during the progress of the war. Stuart followed him, having filled his measure of glory, and, lo! Hampton leaps into his saddle, and, before a single moon wanes, makes himself immortal.

Let us, then, put trust in God and the justice of our cause, and these will raise us up generals to fight our battles successfully, whenever in the righteous judgment of an all-wise Providence they are needed.

The Lynchburg Virginian thus points out the folly of those who impair the confidence of the army by assuming that its fortunes would have been different under a different commander:

"When, under such circumstances as exist in the Georgia army, the soldiers institute comparisons unfavorable to their commanding General; and, above all, when they feel that the lives of their brave comrades have been "sacrificed" for naught, the spirit of disaffection towards a Government that condemns them to the reign of incompetency, may "manifest" itself in a way that will be [illegible] to our hopes."

Upon this subject, says the Richmond Enquirer, we cannot help remarking one apparent difference between the army and people of the west and our own. There has been much complaint of the Generals in the west. None, we think of the ones assigned us here. These Western Generals have stalked grimly across the stage, like the line of Banquo. Sidney Johnston, Floyd, Beauregard, Bragg, Pemberton, Johnston, Hood. Is none of these men suit the army or people of the West? Our armies have been driven back on the West [illegible], from Donaldson to ——— where the enemy [illegible] to stop. Here we have had few generals, but [illegible] has been no parties, no complaints. We have accepted and sustained every commander that has been assigned us. And they have all been successful. One of them at least, who had been relieved in the West, has been invariably triumphant here. [illegible] have backed the Government and sustained the Generals. We [illegible] within cannon sound of the first invasion. We do not claim to be braver nor of better patriotism than the people of the West, but we may claim that we are more easily satisfied and [illegible] glory. Somehow we did not run into mutiny [illegible]. If an officer is successful we have no desire to [illegible] any one else in his place, because he might [illegible] do better. Our only use for Generals is to whip the enemy. If they can do that we are content. If they cannot we have no interest in their personal reputation, which makes us a partizan to vindicate or [illegible] them. Possibly our Western friends expect too much. Possibly their ideal standard of military [illegible] too high. They must be patient, earnest, enduring and intelligent. We need concession and concentration [illegible] in war as peace. We must accept the situation [illegible] complain because it is not as we would [illegible]. Our Western friends must sustain Hood, Johnston, [illegible] Bragg. Yes, Bragg—much as they [illegible] of him—if either of these officers be appointed to command them.

THE THEORY OF [illegible]—Captain Ben. Lane Posey, in a letter [illegible] to the Mobile Advertiser about the abandonment of Atlanta, says:

Sherman's [illegible] very desperate one, and was a last resort. [illegible] would have retreated Had we remained [illegible] in Atlanta, Sherman's movement would have [illegible] out of its own weight. I cannot understand [illegible] fear which West Point men have of [illegible] or having their communications cut [illegible] necessary for two [illegible] and ammunition and to [illegible] way to obviate such necessity [illegible] army together already; have [illegible] purpose, and have, with [illegible] little more than the enemy has. [illegible] He is then in our rear, and [illegible] We are in the heart of our country and [illegible] supplies. The enemy is in motion—[illegible] wagons over dirt roads, which [illegible]. He is 400 miles from home, and [illegible] than we have. Who will starve first? [illegible] longest? I say, then, that I [illegible] fear, which West Point men have [illegible]. If flanking is so dangerous to us, it [illegible] to the enemy, and why don't we try it on them?"

FROM [illegible] TENNESSEE.

It [illegible] days that Gen. Vaughn was preparing to [illegible] the country towards Knoxville. [illegible] days ago, and on Sunday last [illegible] Federal force at Blue Springs, twelve miles below Greenville. A fight ensued and the Federals retreated to Bull's Gap, a strongly fortified position [illegible] down, leaving twenty dead on the field and [illegible] prisoners in the hands of our men. Gen. V[illegible] to renew the attack on Monday [illegible] on Sunday night for him to [illegible] Watauga River, thus putting an end to [illegible] Gen. Vaughn did not lose a man in the [illegible].

What will [illegible] we cannot even conjecture. [illegible] the condition of affairs over [illegible] wait and hope.

Asheville News, 2nd inst.

The following [illegible] which we obtain from the Wytheville (Va) [illegible], is cheering:

FIFTEEN HUNDRED RECRUITS.—Gen. John S. Williams who [illegible] campaign in East Tennessee in the fall of '63, has just returned to our lines at Carter's Depot, East Tenn., bringing with him twenty-five hundred [illegible] fifteen hundred of whom are recruits from [illegible] Tennessee and Kentucky. This is quite an acquisition to our arms in that Department.

THE [illegible]—The Charleston Courier deprecates [illegible] peace, and regrets that the expectation [illegible] is entertained by so many. There [illegible] peace party in the United States, our contemporary maintains, until the triumph of our arms [illegible] to acknowledge that the subjugation of [illegible] impossible. Therefore we must [illegible] not words. When the conviction [illegible] our enemy that their labor is all in vain [illegible] never be overcome, then we may [illegible] to abandon the attempt. But [illegible] the Courier says, "war is our [illegible]. War is our chief concern.—Peace can be [illegible] war. War will finally conduct us to peace. We must fight if we would have peace, and the [illegible] resolutely we fight, the shorter [illegible] of the contest. We should give proof of our [illegible] desire for peace by carrying on the war with increased earnestness and vigor.

"Vallandigham, Long, and the whole peace party in the United States, [illegible] broken reed. The true and mighty peace men are on this side of the line—Lee, Beauregard, Hood, Early, Kirby Smith, and other valiant chieftains with the brave men under them. Our army is the real peace party. We must look for peace, not to the tongue and the pen, but to the sword and the bayonet. Ink will never bring peace, but blood will. The Chicago resolutions will do very well for the Yankees. We of the Confederate States have adopted but one resolution, which is, that by the help of God we will achieve our independence. That has cost us a terrible price, but we must stand up to it till we compel our enemies to admit that they have no right to vote on that question. When we do that we shall have done all, we can talk then about war and enjoy peace to our heart's content. At the present time war is our business, our duty, our salvation."

A catfish caught in the Alabama river, at Montgomery, contained, among other things in its stomach, the larger portion of a human hand.

Letter from Col. C. D. Anderson.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

The Mobile Register publishes the following extract from a letter from Colonel Anderson to his wife, dated "Military Prison, New Orleans, August 18th:"

I was compelled to surrender Fort Gaines through feelings of mercy for my officers and men, who earnestly appealed to me. The position was utterly untenable, the fleet having passed and an overwhelming force besieging by land, the only three guns with which I could have responded to the fleet disabled, my picket line driven back the last notch, the ditches and parapets swept from every direction by the enemy's shot and shell, no safe shelter in the miserable apology for a fortification, two sick men having been killed in what was considered the best casemate, threatened with a tremendous conflagration from the buildings within, and the magazines in great danger of being blown up, and all hope of escape, or of accomplishing the slightest good by holding out, gone. I did not consider Mobile in danger, for the enemy had evidently not come prepared for anything except to gain the harbor for a safe anchorage, and as a preliminary step towards further operations in the fall. As soon as the fleet ran in, Col. Williams retreated with his command, and therein acted more sensibly than any of us. The whole line ought to have been prepared for the same time.

Under these circumstances my command was seized with the appalling conviction that our case was hopeless, and seemed paralized with the prospect of certain and useless destruction. I realized all these horrors of the situation, but said nothing, but continued diligently to make the necessary dispositions, and give encouragement, being resolved on making the best fight that was possible. When, however, the officers came to me after midnight while I was hard at work, and expressed themselves so decidedly in favor of surrender, and assured me that their men concured with them, I saw at once that nothing more could be done. You may imagine with what crushing humiliation this conclusion came upon me, for as yet I had only sixteen or seventeen men killed and wounded, and knew that it was expected of me to do something more for the reputation and the honor of the flag.

I expected to be ostracised, and I could not maintain the etiquette of the military code without exhibiting too much selfishness, nothing was left me but to consult the great natural and moral law which prompted me to do exactly as I did. I might have got out of the scrape by demanding to be relieved, but I thought that would only make matters worse, for had any other officer, even Gen Page himself, attempted to fight that fort another hour, I feel satisfied that there would have been mutiny and a really disgraceful surrender at last.

I see it has been stated that I acted contrary to the express orders of Gen. Page. This is not true. I previously intimated to him my condition, and that I would have soon to succumb, but he charged me to do the best I could. He knew quite well that the fort could not hold out to make a fight, and that the time for orders from him had passed. I am also blamed for not answering his signals. My reason for this is, that negotiations were then pending, under flag of truce, and therefore, I had no right to communicate. As regards my consulting him about the surrender, I was cut off and surrounded, and could only act on my own responsibility. Besides this, Capts. Smith and Thom had visited Fort Gaines only the night previous, and foreseeing the inevitable result, they told me that the General left the matter entirely with me. Gen. Page also came over while I was at the fleet, and learning the whole state of affairs, why did he not assume command and illustrate, just for one day, the mad, forlorn and unavailing desperation of making a human slaughter pen of Fort Gaines? Instead of this, however, he returned immediately, thus avoiding any implication, which, for his sake, was exactly what I desired, as I entertained the highest possible regard for Gen. Page, and felt conscientiously that I was doing the best that could be done under the circumstances, I regret exceedingly to suspect that the General had not as much charity for me.

As for other calumnies so liberally bestowed on me, I shall not trouble myself to refute them. I am heartily sustained by my whole command in the course I pursued, who alone could fully appreciate the circumstance of our position, and hence I confidently expect to be sustained by the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and little children represented in that command.

* * * * * *

Rest assured that it will come right after a while—Meantime, do not suffer yourself to be annoyed by what you may hear derogatory to me. * *

You cannot conceive the curious and absurdly false rumors that are in circulation about us even among the Southern sympathizers here, such, for instance, as "that I am a Baltimore Plug-ugly and sold Fort Gaines, and that numbers of us are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States," &c. Our friends here are rapidly arriving at the truth, however, and the ladies, who are still fondly devoted to our cause, are vieing with each other in doing us honor and kindness, though we are not permitted to look upon their fair faces. The Yankees will not allow us to do so, because they say they can't control the ladies. Verily, a more loyal people to the South cannot be found.

I will write you in my next of my condition here, which is anything but pleasant. I am quite well at present. My love to all.

Affectionately your husband,

C. D. ANDERSON.

A Brush with Yankee Gunboats.

On last Thursday quite a spirited little brush came off between a small detachment of our troops, and some Yankee gunboats which attempted to go up the Scuppernong river, in which the Yankees came out second best. On attempting to ascend the river, two boats were attacked and forced back by Lt. Sharpe, commanding Capt. Pitt's company of cavalry, assisted by two pieces of artillery under Lt. Williams', of Lee's Light Battery, and by Lt. McWatson, of the 50th N. C. with thirty infantry.

One of the boats got aground about seven hundred yards from the shore, at the mouth of the river, where she was well peppered, for some time, by both our artillery and sharpshooters, one shot striking her near the water line—So hot was the fire upon this craft, that the Yankees were all driven from their guns.

Three more gunboats at length came up to their relief and opened fiercely on our little party, who courageously held their ground and fought them till the approach of night and scarcity of ammunition admonished them to retire beyond range of the enemy's guns.

We had three men slightly wounded and our howitzer was somewhat damaged by a shell.

The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but it must have been considerable, as their *wooden* gunboat was aground and under the fire of our artillery for some three hours, and it was well ascertained that every man had to seek shelter *below* from the deadly aim of our sharpshooters. Hit 'em again, Col. W.

Goldsboro' State Journal, 5th.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Washington Chronicle of the 28th ult. has been received by the Petersburg Express.

FORREST'S OPERATIONS.

A Nashville telegram of the 26th dispossesses of Forrest's achievement at Sulphur Springs, by saying:

"Forrest, with his entire force, advanced upon and destroyed the Sulphur Spring trestle, yesterday."

The same despatch says:

Col. Pace, commanding Elk River bridge, evacuated that post at daylight on the 26th. Forrest took possession this morning.

On Saturday, in the fight at Athens, 500 men of the 6th and 8th Indiana cavalry were captured.

It is reported that Forrest *butchered* all negroes captured who were in Federal uniform.

FROM MISSOURI—GEN. PRICE STILL ADVANCING.

The following telegrams foreshadow active operations with important results in Missouri:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—General Rosencrans has issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri to take up arms in defence of their homes against the rebel invaders.

State officers and soldiers now discharged are appealed to, and those in the city requested to report to Col. Laibold, who will combine them with his own troops, from brigade veterans, for the defence of the city.

The entire State militia force will probably be called into the field. Pilot Knob has been evacuated, and the troops have fallen back to Mineral Point, where Gen. Ewing has 3,000 infantry of Gen. Smith's command.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept 26th.—The draft in this State and Indiana is progressing quietly. Several new regiments passed through the city last week for the front.

A soldier of the 174th Ohio regiment committed suicide yesterday by falling on his bayonet.

The delegation from Covington and Newport, while returning home from the Union demonstration in this city on Saturday night, came in collision with a mob in the Fourth Ward.

Boulders and pistols were freely used. Two men and one woman were killed, and several were wounded.—The riot was soon quieted.

BOUNTY JUMPERS.

The Alexandria (Va.) State Journal says:

Bounty jumpers are being snatched up at a prodigious fast rate just now. We learn that several additions have recently been made to the Green prison, among them one chap who has jumped as high as 27 bounties.

Vice-President Stephens' Views upon Peace Movements.

The following letter from our worthy Vice-President, Hon. A. H. Stephens, giving his views upon "Peace Movements," will be read with great interest. It was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several gentlemen in the interior of the State:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., September 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do.—But I really do not see that it is in my power, or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more so much desire. The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose. That movement in my judgment was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These it is to be hoped will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The easy and perfect solution to all our present troubles and those far more grievous ones which loom up in prospect and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American Constitutional liberty is founded and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is, the sovereignty—the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people of the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of public liberty. The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle; and no Union or League can ever be formed or maintained between any States, North or South, securing public liberty upon any other principle. The whole frame work of American Institutions which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this principle—from a violation of this essential vital law of our political organism.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that "Governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends (those for which it was formed) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It is needless here to state that by "people" and "governed" in this annunciation is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining Government, not individual members of society. The "consent of the governed" refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs.

It was upon this principle the Colonies stood justified before the world in effecting a separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of Union.—The idea that the old Union or any Union between any of these sovereign States consistently with this fundamental truth can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new—it would be that sort of Union that results from despotism. The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North, would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in much practical good; for any peace growing out of a Union of States established by force, will be as ruinous to them as to us. The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, "a ray of light, which under Providence may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night. The first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began—This cheers the heart and towards it I could almost have exclaimed,

'Hail, holy offspring of Heaven first born,
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam,
May I express the unblamed? since God is light.'

Indeed I could quite so have exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its Beams, or be lost in dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work is done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray—small and tremulous ray—enough only to gladden the heart and quicken hope."

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything by negotiation of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers—just as the Convention of 1787 was called and assembled. The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two Confederacies of States, now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation. From the discussion and interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States toward each other and towards the Federal Head would doubtless be much better understood generally than they now are. But I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the question at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree if they could upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for subsequent satisfaction by the sovereign States whom it effected before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify. It becomes the people of the South as well as the people of the North to be as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were. The maintenance of Liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings, and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain. But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude, in the crisis that "tried men's souls" in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood.—Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled.

In point of reverses, our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the Cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command and in securing the hearts and the affections of the people in the great cause of Right and Liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.—At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I or any number of persons in our position, can do anything towards inaugurating any new movement looking to a peace or solution of the present strife.

The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wicked ly and mercilessly waged against us, depends upon the people of the North. Georgia, our own state to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you, and I, and others in our position, therefore, can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement thus already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability to hold up their principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the Wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace Party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths which alone will lead them and us to a permanent and lasting peace with the possession and enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, Confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of the times.—Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States. Yours Respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

James Guthrie was eleven votes ahead of George H Pendleton on the first ballot at Chicago for Vice President, and would, undoubtedly, have been nominated on the next by a great majority. But he had once professed to be in favor of the war for the Union and that killed him. Pendleton, who never lifted a finger against the rebellion, was unanimously nominated on the next ballot. We think Vallandigham should have been satisfied with the platform, but he must have the Vice-Presidency also—*Chicago Tribune.*

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 7th, 1864.

An officer has just arrived here direct from Harrisonburg, who states that Sheridan has retired down the Valley, and that our cavalry had entered the town.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 7th, 1864

A fight commenced early this morning on the Darbytown road, on the north side of James river, which extended along the line to Fort Harrison, and ceased at two o'clock, P. M. We carried, it is reported, two lines of breastworks, took three hundred prisoners, one hundred horses and nine pieces of artillery. Gen. Gregg, of Texas, was killed. Gen. Bratton, Col. Haskall and Major Haskell, of South Carolina, were wounded. Our loss was light, that of the enemy is said to be heavy. Nothing official has yet been received.

Gen. Lee reports to the War Department this evening, that a dispatch from Gen. Early states that Sheridan is retreating down the Valley.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 7, 1864.

Unusual quietude has prevailed here to-day, and for the past week. Grant is still busy with his spade on his new position near Fort McRae. It is rumored that Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson will be assigned to the command of Beauregard's troops, and his late department.

FROM MISSOURI.

MOBILE, Oct. 7th, 1864.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

SENATOBIA, Oct. 6th, 1864.

The Chicago Times of the 30th ult., and Memphis papers of the 4th inst., say that on the 27th ult. the Confederates made a desperate assault on Pilot Knob and were repulsed with a loss of 1,500, including Gen. Cabell. The Federals evacuated the place on the 28th, spiking the guns and firing the railroad depot. The Confederates captured three guns, Ewing's train of forty wagons and escort, burning the iron works and all the government buildings. It is supposed they made a complete smash of the drafting apparatus and records. The valleys and mountains are literally covered with Rebels.

Later accounts say that Price overtook Ewing and badly used him up at Harrison's Station. The Yankees have evacuated Potosi, Mineral Point and DeSoto.

The entire country below Mentinade bridge is evacuated. A. J. Smith was flanked, and he fell back to Jefferson Barracks, where he was fortifying.

A raiding party went to Chalmege, four miles from the city of Chicago.

The Times thinks it strange that Ewing should have evacuated Pilot Knob after slaughtering so many Rebels, and only losing sixty nine men.

Bill Anderson embarked and killed 100 of Johnson's six month's men. Anderson says that he intends to kill every man he finds wearing the Federal uniform, they having killed his father, mother and sister.

Price conscripts all Union sympathisers. A large number of volunteers are joining him. Many drafted men have escaped from St. Louis and joined Price. Rosecrans has issued orders to shoot every man going in that direction.

Nashville dates of the 30th ult. say that Forrest was at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the night of the 27th, with nearly his whole force, moving on the Chattanooga road. A small portion of the road had been destroyed. All the bridges are destroyed between Athens and Pulaski.

Rosseau was at Tullahoma. Forrest is said to have twenty ammunition wagons and nine guns, including two ten-pounder parrotts.

Decatur is reported to have been captured by Wheeler.

The Confederate loan had declined three per cent. in Europe. The capture of Atlanta was considered the crowning success of the Western army.

Gold in New York on the 1st was quoted at 193½.

Morgan L. Smith is in command at Memphis, Washburne being absent on leave.

The Memphis Bulletin says that Caleb and Bourbon on the Pacific road had been burned; that Price's army moves rapidly, and seem to be ubiquitous.

GEN. EARLY'S OPERATIONS.

The Charlottesville Chronicle of Friday morning, gives some account of Gen. Early's operations during the three preceding days, which possesses considerable interest.

The Chronicle states that it has at last rather more definite accounts from the Valley. There was a fight on Monday, near Port Republic, in which we drove the enemy back six miles. There was on the same day near Swift Run Gap, the ambuscading of a brigade of the enemy's cavalry mentioned already. The Yankee troopers were in pursuit of one of our trains, when Gen. ——— gave orders to the drivers to keep calm, and placed a portion of his division in the woods on each side of the road. The enemy advanced unconsciously, and at a distance of thirty yards our troops poured terrific volleys into them, killing and wounding a great many of them. It is ascertained that 187 prisoners and about 300 horses were captured.

On Tuesday there was a fight at Mount Meridian, some two or three miles from Weyer's Cave, in which the enemy had only cavalry engaged. We drove them back. It was in this affair that Professor Gildersleeve, from Charlottesville, on Gen. Gordon's staff, was wounded. His wound is quite serious. He was shot in the thigh and the ball lodged in the bone. It remains unextracted.

There was a fight between the Mountain top and Waynesboro', on Wednesday, in which our cavalry whipped the enemy's horsemen, and drove them several miles, through Waynesboro'. The railroad bridge and depot at this place were burned.

Gen. Early told his men they had been outnumbered at Winchester, but that now he was reinforced, and if they would only do their duty, he would be in Winchester in ten days. He does not seem to avoid the enemy.

The statement that the enemy's cavalry had set out on a raid is contradicted.

In the cavalry fight of Wednesday, Wickham's brigade, commanded by Col. Munford, was engaged. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded.

[These several repulses, which have induced Sheridan to take the back track, are not made known to the Northern press, or if they are, that press studiously suppresses them. We find in the Herald of the 27th, a vague hint, to the effect that Sheridan will probably be compelled to halt in his pursuit, because his line now (then) one hundred miles from Harper's Ferry, was so drawn out, that his communications were liable at any time to be severed by guerrillas. This is done to prepare the public mind for the announcement which must soon greet them, that Sheridan is retiring towards the Potomac. Greet them it certainly will, for Gen. Early is not the man to allow an opportunity for a telling blow to go unimproved.]

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

A member of the 2d Va. cavalry, who reached Lynchburg Saturday evening direct from Waynesboro', gave the Virginian some particulars of the cavalry fight on Monday. He says that one brigade whipped two divisions of the enemy, commanded by Torbett and Wilson. It was supposed that they were about to come through Rockfish Gap, which was protected by Reserves with a few pieces of artillery. Prisoners admit that the Yankees were reinforced by 10,000 men from Atlanta, who helped to achieve the victory at Winchester. Our troops are represented to be in fine spirits, and the stragglers are coming in rapidly. Gen. Early is moving down the Valley again, and is reported to have said that he will occupy Winchester soon.

A report had circulated in camp that Gen. Imboden was dead. He has been ill for some weeks.

The Lynchburg Republican of Sunday has little or no news from the Valley, other than the fact that Gen. Early is again advancing.

The Lynchburg community was considerably excited Saturday by reports that Sheridan's cavalry had crossed the mountains at Swift Run Gap, and reached a point five or six miles from Gordonsville. It turns out that there was not a word of foundation for the statement, and that neither Sheridan's whole force, nor any part of it, is on this side of the Blue Ridge.

Petersburg Express, 4th inst.

We are pained to learn that Major Charles M. Roberts, of the 14th Battalion, was severely wounded last Tuesday on Laurel, while leading a party of his men against some bushwhackers who had taken refuge in a house. We, in common with this whole community, sincerely trust that the life of this gallant soldier and patriot is in no peril, and that he may long live to bless his country.

P. S.—We stop the press to announce that Major Roberts died last night, at 9 o'clock. No truer or braver man has fallen in this war. We trust an able pen will do justice to his memory.

Asheville News.

The Government we believe is about to enforce the law requiring the several departments to be filled by disabled men, in order that our hearty, brave young men who are filling shade offices, and who are dying for the fight may go in. Quite a number of the provost marshals, provost guards, those guarding bridges, &c., might be spared. Let every man who can be spared go into the fight. The country needs them.

Raleigh Conservative.

The Confederate prisoners at Camp Morgan, Ohio, have become restive and taken to tunneling again. Five tunnels have been discovered. One of them over four hundred feet in length was nearly complete when found out.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the [illegible] of our country. This lowering of prices must again aid in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alledged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people, in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm in his efforts hitherto so successful, in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners by whose aid and that of Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.	5 00
"	unpeeled, per bushel 28 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	14 50
"	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	[illegible]
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush. 60 lbs.	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	[illegible] 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	[illegible]
"	fresh, gross, per pound,	[illegible]
"	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	[illegible] 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yard and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yd.	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 [illegible]
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	4 50
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bushel, 56 pounds,	5 00
Corn Meal	sacks not included, per bushel of 50 lbs.	5 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	[illegible]
Flour,	extra family, per bbl., 196 lbs.,	[illegible]
"	extra superfine, per bbl., 196 lbs.,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl., 196 pounds,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 pounds	[illegible] 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 [illegible]
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	[illegible]
"	" "	2 50
"	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs.,	350 00
"	Pig, No. 2, per ton, 2000 lbs.,	[illegible]
"	Pig, No. 3, per ton 2,000 lbs.,	[illegible]
"	Bloom, per ton, 2000 lbs.,	7.0 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 lbs.,	1,000 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 lbs.,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	[illegible]
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	[illegible]
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	[illegible]
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
"	upper, per pound	7 00
"	harness, per pound,	7 00
Molasses,	cane per gallon	5 00
"	sorghum per gallon,	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	2d class, per head,	800 00
"	3d class, per head,	[illegible]
Nails,	per keg,	[illegible]
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 pounds,	[illegible]
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4 [illegible]
"	baled, per 100 pounds,	[illegible]
"	shelled, per bushel,	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.,	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.,	4 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
Peaches, dried,	peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.,	[illegible] 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.,	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 [illegible]
"	salted, per pound,	2 50
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month	8 00
"	common, near town, per head, per month.	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good per ounce	60 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	[illegible]
"	old, per pound,	[illegible]
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4¾ yds to pound, per yard	1 30
"	cotton ¾ yard wide, 3¼ yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton sprip's,	8 yards lb., per yard	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.	20 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel 150 pounds	35 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of "	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	[illegible] 00
Shoes,	army, per pair	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound	1 [illegible]
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair	2 [illegible]
Sheep,	fat, per head	35 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound	[illegible]
Soap,	hard, per pound	1 00
"	soft per pound	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.	75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs.	1 [illegible]
Tea,	black per pound	5 00
"	green, per pound	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard	[illegible]
Tobacco,	No 1 Extra	2 [illegible]
"	No 1	2 [illegible]
"	No. 2	1 75
"	Lugs	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per lb	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon	2 [illegible]
"	manufactured per gallon,	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 pounds,	7 50
"	bran, per bushel of 17 pounds,	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	1 50
"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
"	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	8 [illegible]

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS, AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 [illegible]
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	37 50
Hire of horse, per day	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their crops now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the country, of all their crops, stocks, negroes, &c., &c. The Commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Gaysburg, N. C.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK, [illegible]ville, N. C.

Com's Appraisement for the State of N. C.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.

Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864. 3 2t.